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Japan

Asian Oil Supply Shortage Forces Imports Curb

OW0510120990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—The rapidly worsening oil supply in Asia resulting from the Gulf crisis is forcing Japan to reduce its imports of petroluem products, oil industry sources said Friday.

Japan's oil consumption normally accounts for about 40 percent of the Asian total of 12 million barrels per day, followed by South Korea and Taiwan which, combined, use 10 percent. The pace of growth in oil demand, however, is higher in South Korea and Taiwan than Japan, the sources said.

In South Korea, which has seen double-digit increases since 1986, oil demand swelled to 825,000 barrels per day in 1989 from 500,000 barrels in 1985, while demand for gasoline grew more than 20 percent in the first half of 1990.

Oil demand in Taiwan, which posted 6-9 percent year-on-year increases in the past several years due to rapid economic expansion, is now above 510,000 barrels per day, the sources said.

South Korea and Taiwan, together with India, Pakistan and other South Asian countries, are rushing to buy petroluem products in Singapore, one of few oil refining centers in Asia. This had pushed up kerosene prices in the Singapore market to more than 60 U.S. dollars a barrel by late September from 24 dollars a month ago, they said.

Japan, which is wary of criticism from Asian nations for buying petroluem products at a higher price, is reducing its imports of the products.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is asking Japanese refineries to boost their output in time for peak demand this winter.

The ratio of petroleum product imports to those of crude oil fell in September to a half of levels prior to the Iraqi August 2 invasion of Kuwait, the source said.

Nakayama Says Cooperation Corps To Be Limited

OW0510175390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Friday stressed the need to strictly limit the activities of Japan's proposed "United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps" in view of concerns of peoples in the Asia-Pacific region who suffered in World War II.

Nakayama told an afternoon session of the Special Committee on Security of the House of Representatives that Japan should in the future consider joining in U.N.-led peacekeeping activities in cooperation with peacekeeping groups from other Asian nations.

Responding to questions by opposition Diet members, Nakayama said the planned draft legislation for the formation of the U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps will lay legal grounds for such activities as the monitoring of ceasefires and elections.

Nakayama added that the government would have to enact another law if it were to plan setting up a North European-type U.N. peacekeeping force.

Nakayama pointed out that the time has come for Japan to take positive steps to join in international peacekeeping operations and asked for the nation's understanding for sending the U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps abroad.

Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Treaties Bureau, said that the proposed Japanese corps will not be placed under the command of the multinational forces and that the group will carry out its duties independently.

During the morning session of the lower house panel, Nakayama said that the Japanese peacekeeping team will consist of Self- Defense Forces (SDF) personnel, Maritime Safety Agency officers, fire fighters and police officers, adding that the government has no plan to recruit untrained, nongovernment personnel for the corps.

The committee conducted extensive debate on the U.N. Peace Cooperation Law outline proposed by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu last week.

Kaifu unveiled a broad outline of the draft law on September 27 after Japan had been criticized abroad for not doing enough to help resolve the Persian Gulf crisis.

A 30-day extraordinary Diet session will be convened on October 12 to fully debate a detailed draft U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill, the lower house's Diet Steering Committee agreed Friday.

In a related development, the government, rejecting a demand by the Defense Agency, decided the same day to put the U.N. peacekeeping corps under the command of the prime minister, officials said. The agency has argued that its director general should have at least partial authority to determine the equipment to be used by the proposed peacekeeping team.

The government also decided to set up a preparatory office for the U.N. cooperation corps within the prime minister's office, to draw up the detailed draft bill to set up the team.

Nakayama Returns From Syria, Middle East Visit

OW1210054390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama returned to Japan Friday from a trip to Syria, where he discussed the Persian Gulf crisis and Japanese economic assistance with Syrian leaders.

In Syria, Nakayama met with President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Nakayama expressed appreciation for Syria's tough stand against Iraq and promised Japan would resume economic aid to the nation after a four-year break.

Red Army Warns Kaifu Not To Intervene in Gulf

OW0610040590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 5 KYODO—The extremist Japanese Red Army on Friday warned Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to stay out of the Persian Gulf crisis, threatening such action could cause serious consequence on hostages.

The Red Army demanded that the Japanese Government not intervene in the Gulf crisis and stop financial support to U.S. forces deployed in the Gulf region since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, according to reports from Beirut.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, on a five-nation Middle East tour, arrives in Saudi Arabia on Saturday. The Red Army warning, made on the eve of his visit to Jeddah, the capital of Saudi Arabia, where large-scale U.S. forces are deployed against Iraq, was regarded as an attempt to stall the visit.

"(The) Japanese Government should help Arab efforts to solve the crisis within the framework of the Arab nations. Otherwise, Arabs will consider the Japanese as their enemy. It will cause serious consequence for the 'hostage issue'," the Red Army said in a statement sent to an international news agency in Muslim West Beirut. Iraq holds at least 141 Japanese nationals as human shields at strategic points in the country.

"We demand (the) Japanese Government halt any attempt at sending Self-Defense Forces overseas," it added.

Japan has pledged to provide 2 billion dollars to help finance the multinational force deployed to the region. Japan has also promised another 2 billion dollars to so-called frontline states in the Middle East hardest hit by the crisis.

The Japanese Government plans to enact a bill to pave the way for the dispatch of noncombatant personnel from the Self-Defense Forces to join the international peacekeeping operation in the Gulf. The Japanese Constitution bans the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

The Japan Red Army, formed in 1971, is based in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and has close ties with radical Palestinian groups.

The group conducted a series of hijackings and attacks in the 1970s, including an attack at Lod International Airport in Tel Aviv on May 30, 1972, in which three Red Army members opened fire with guns and grenades killing 26 people and injuring 72. The Japanese group has not been so active recently. Japanese police put 16 of its members on the international wanted list.

Medical Plan for Gulf Aid Expected Mid-Oct

OW0710114390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Jeddah, Oct. 7 KYODO—Members of an advance Japanese medical team told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Sunday they plan to draw up a blueprint by mid-October for stationing medical experts here to help in the Gulf crisis. A seven-member delegation told Kaifu of the plan in a 30-minute meeting.

The 17-member advance team of doctors, nurses and Foreign Ministry officials arrived in Saudi Arabia on September 18 to prepare for the dispatch of 100 personnel here.

The plan is expected to call for establishment of a base clinic near the eastern province where multinational troops are massed on the Kuwaiti border. The doctors, to arrive in rotating teams, are to provide primary care to local residents, and in the event of hostilities will treat war casualties.

LDP Decides To Back Government's Peace Bill

OW1110145490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The ruling party on Thursday decided to back the government's draft bill to send Self-Defense Force (SDF) members abroad for United Nations' international peacekeeping activities. The bill will be submitted to the Diet session to begin on Friday.

The Liberal Democratic Party's General Council, after a briefing by government officials, approved the bill on the same day.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto briefed the three opposition parties—Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)—on the gist of the bill, known as the "U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill."

The biggest opposition party, the JSP, has expressed opposition to the proposal. China, which experienced a Japanese invasion before the end of World War II in 1945, has also signaled a warning against what it fears would lead to changes in Japan's defense policy.

The LDP-led government plans to create a "Peace Cooperation Corps," that could include members of the Self-Defense Forces and could be dispatched to overseas, as a response to or a contribution to U.N. resolutions seeking peace and order in world conflicts.

The Peace Corps would be responsible for observing ceasefires, monitoring and supervising elections, transportation, communications, repair of equipment, medical services, and relief activities, the draft says.

One of the draft's more controversial sections includes a requirement that the private sector help the proposed corps in the transportation and supply of necessary goods for the mission. Political sources said the clause might provoke another controversy in the month-long Diet session, during which the JSP is expected to oppose sending troops abroad, as it could be interpreted as virtual commandeering by the state.

The bill ensures SDF personnel joining the corps would retain their SDF status. But it does not allow the corps to use arms or resort to the threat of force.

It calls for establishment of a U.N. Peace Cooperation Council within the cabinet. It stipulates that the prime minister commands and supervises the U.N. Peace Cooperation Headquarters and leads the peace cooperation team.

The headquarters of the corps will be within the prime minister's office, government sources said. The draft allows the director general of the Defense Agency to dispatch SDF personnel to the corps when requested by the prime minister.

The Peace Corps consists of government officials who will join the corps by maintaining their posts within their ministry or agency. The corps will also welcome volunteers from the public, the bill says.

The bill also calls for revision of related laws to enable SDF personnel to take part in U.N.-initiated peace corps activities abroad.

In the Diet, the more powerful House of Representatives (lower house) is controlled by the LDP, while the majority of House of Councilors (upper house) are non-LDP members, following the defeat of the LDP in an election last year.

The Constitution stipulates that if the upper house votes against a lower house-approved bill, the bill can only be enacted with more than two thirds of the votes of lower house members when presented for a vote a second time. The LDP has less than the required two- thirds of the lower house seats.

The ruling party, in its most recent bid to gain an upper house majority to pass the bill, announced last week it had been joined by three minor party upper house members, boosting to 113 the LDP seats in the 252-member upper house.

Peace Cooperation Corps To Carry 'Small Arms'

OW1210050290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—The Government decided Friday to allow all members of the proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps to carry small arms for personal protection purposes, officials said.

A provision to provide small arms to the members of the UN peace team and to allow them to use force in limited circumstances will be included in the UN Peace Cooperation Bill, which the Government plans to submit to the Diet next week.

Meanwhile, a Government source said that members of the Self-Defense Force [SDF] participating in the proposed UN peace cooperation team will be treated as civilians, even though they will retain their SDF member status. The source said that all members of the peace team, including the SDF personnel, will wear the same uniforms.

Overseas Purchase of Gulf Supplies Planned

OW1210093790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan will purchase as many supplies as possible for the multinational forces in the Persian Gulf region and frontline Arab states from foreign sources, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

"We are trying our best to procure items the original source of which is not Japan," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents. Watanabe was responding to a question as to how Japan is going to spend the 4 billion dollars it has contributed in the Gulf crisis.

Offering an example, he said Japan is now thinking of procuring from the United States material and equipment to build prefabricated buildings to be used for housing soldiers stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Japan will also procure some 50 ambulances made in foreign countries for dispatch to Saudi Arabia, he said, adding that less than half of them would be purchased from U.S. companies.

Further on Issue of Minister Kajiyama's Remarks

Kajiyama: Apology 'Already' Made

OW1210054190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama said Friday that he had already apologized for the remarks he made last month about American blacks and had withdrawn them.

At a press conference after the day's regular cabinet meeting, Kajiyama said that he had directed his apology for the remarks to reporters because his "improper" comments were made during an earlier news conference. Kajiyama added that he hoped the apology he made to the reporters would be conveyed to the U.S. side.

[Passage omitted]

Kajiyama said that he is considering whether he should directly apologize to black Americans.

Comment 'Extremely Inappropriate'

OW1210093590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minster Toshiki Kaifu on Friday said he regrets Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama's remark comparing blacks to prostitutes, calling it "extremely inappropriate."

"I feel heartache as the comment has given displeasure to Americans, and it was made by one of the cabinet ministers," he told reporters at his official residence when asked for comment on a U.S. Congressional Black Caucus resolution demanding Kajiyama's dismissal.

Kaifu said he gave a warning on the statement at Friday's cabinet meeting. But he was noncommittal on whether he would fire the minister. Earlier in the day, Kajiyama said he had already apologized for and withdrawn the remark.

Kajiyama told reporters on September 21, the day after inspecting a crackdown on foreign women allegedly engaged in prostitution in Tokyo, that "it's like in America when neighborhoods become mixed because blacks move in and whites are forced out ... prostitutes ruin the atmosphere in the same way."

In Washington on Thursday, six members of the Congressional Black Caucus filed a protest over the "racially offensive" remark with Japanese Ambassador Ryohei Murata. They gave the envoy a copy of a resolution caucus members submitted to Congress on October 3 urging President George Bush to demand that Tokyo sack the minister and apologize to Americans.

The resolution also asked Tokyo to mount an educational campaign to increase understanding among Japanese of the positive elements of multiracial societies such as the United States. Kaifu said Japan "must proceed with educational initiatives to enhance in Japan a correct awareness of ethnic minorities in the United States."

Soviets To Settle Payments by Letters of Credit

OW0510145090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—A once cash-strapped Soviet corporation dealing with steel products has notified Sumitomo Corp., a major Japanese trading house, that it is now ready to settle its transactions through letters of credit (L/Cs), company officials said Friday.

The move is seen as an indication that the Soviet Union, a major oil-producing country, now has some leeway in foreign exchange reserves to cover external payments due to soaring crude oil prices in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis.

Since problems of delayed payment surfaced this spring, Japanese traders have asked Soviet trading partners to have the Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs, the Soviet foreign exchange bank, issue L/Cs to guarantee payments for their purchases from Japan.

One estimate puts the total of Soviet delayed payments to Japanese trading houses due to a shortage of foreign exchange reserves at 510 million dollars as of the end of July.

Several state-run companies have been requesting that Japanese trading firms accept payment methods other than L/Cs, such as the letters of guarantee (L/Gs) issued by ministries supervising their operations, industry sources said.

Sumitomo officials said the L/Cs to be opened within this month will enable the firm to revive part of the suspended April-June trade contracts for seamless pipes, used for oil wells.

The sources said the Soviets had already paid back about 200 million dollars worth of arrears out of a total 300 million dollars for imports of Japanese-made steel products as of the end of September.

Different Time, Locale for DPRK Talks Urged

OW1110145890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The first session of Japan-North Korea talks on the normalization of diplomatic ties, which Pyongyang has proposed be held in November in Pyongyang, would be better held elsewhere in the month of December, Foreign Ministry sources indicated Thursday.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that while Japan does not completely rule out the original North Korean proposal, it would prefer the talks to take place in Tokyo or a third country capital such as Beijing or Vienna.

As for the timing of the talks, the sources said the latter part of November is still a possibility, but December might be preferable due to the heavy diplomatic schedule on the Japanese side associated with the mid-November coronation ceremony for Emperor Akihito.

The sources said that while Japan had indeed stated its readiness to talk with North Korea "any time and any place," it has come to view Pyongyang as inconvenient.

They pointed out that Japan has no representatives in the North Korean capital to facilitate such important and comprehensive talks.

Japanese officials are believed to want to ward off domestic and international criticism that North Korea is controlling the pace of the talks.

Kaifu Expresses Happiness at Return of Seamen

OW1110052190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The two Japanese seamen detained for seven years for alleged espionage in North Korea returned to Japan on Thursday, settling one of the thorny issues between the talks for diplomatic normalization.

Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, skipper and chief engineer of the Japanese freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru, returned aboard a chartered plane with ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). [passage omitted]

Beniko and Kuriura had a brief reunion at Tokyo's Haneda Airport with their wives, Mineko and Tamiko and then headed for a Tokyo hospital to undergo intensive medical checks. According to information from North Korea, Beniko is suffering from high blood pressure and arterial sclerosis. Kuriura had operations in North Korea due to a worsening gastric ulcer and diabetes.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told reporters at his official residence that North Korea released them on "humanitarian consideration" and he is very happy about their return.

Returned Seamen Declared Healthy

OW1110140790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Doctors declared healthy two Japanese seamen who returned from North Korea on Thursday after being held for seven years on spy charges.

[Passage omitted]

Relatives and friends of the seamen welcomed them in a tearful reunion at the national medical center in Tokyo, where Beniko and Kuriura met their granddaughters for the first time. Mineko Beniko and Tamiko Kuriura, wives of the seamen, told reporters during a brief press conference that they were relieved that their husbands had been returned without incident.

[Passage omitted]

The Health and Welfare Ministry, however, declared that Thursday's examinations showed the two seamen are healthy. Ministry officials refused to give further details at the request of Beniko and Kuriura and their families.

Mineko Beniko, however, said her husband was in pain from gallstones, although she thinks they will heal, while Tamiko Kuriura said her husband had largely recovered from his ulcer operation in North Korea. They are to undergo further exams and doctors could not say when they will be released from the hospital.

In Thursday's press conference, Mineko Beniko thanked former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe for their efforts in securing the release of her husband. "Until now, my anxiety grew every day, but (today) I was relieved to see my husband's sure stride. He hasn't changed from the husband I knew before," she said beamingly.

Tamiko Kuriura said she and her husband did not talk much when she boarded the chartered jetliner to greet him after it landed in Tokyo, adding "I was just relieved to see him looking so healthy."

At the hospital, Beniko tearfully hugged his daughter, Noriko Morioka of Kobe, and his 5-year-old granddaughter, Nozomi, who seemed unsure of meeting her grandfather for the first time.

Yasuji Kuriura, 34, the chief engineer's eldest son, greeted his father with "that was a long business trip, eh?" Kuriura agreed and remarked that he felt like he was home when he heard Japanese being spoken.

His granddaughter, 7-year-old Tomoko, was happy to be picked up and held for the first time by her grandfather, whom she described as a "gentle-appearing man." About meeting his granddaughter for the first time, Kuriura said, "it's a strange feeling."

Dalian Most Popular Chinese City for Investment

OW1110140990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Thanks to its high quality labor force, Dalian is the most popular Chinese city for Japanese private-sector investment, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said Thursday.

There were 136 Japanese investments in Dalian as of August 31, exceeding the 126 in Beijing and about 111 in Shanghai at the end of July, the most recent figures available, JETRO said. Total investments by Japanese companies in Dalian are estimated at 600 million dollars.

Behind the investment boom in Dalian, in northeast China, is its attractive labor force, believed to be one of the best in the country, Japanese industry sources said.

"Laborers in Dalian have a strong tendency to improve themselves," said an official at a major trading house.

"Dalian is easier to live and do business in than any other major city" in China, he said.

The city authorities' aggressive promotion of foreign investment, including tax incentives and recreation facilities for foreign businessmen, is another factor boosting the charm of Dalian as a destination of Japanese investment.

The sources also cited the special link between Japan and Dalian, which was part of Guandong territory, a Japanese colony from 1905-45. Many managers of Japanese companies have experience working in the city, then known as Dairen, where Japanese made up over a third of the population in the 1930s.

"People in their 60s and older harbor special affection for Dalian. And there is little Japanophobia there, another reason why the Japanese favor the city," a JETRO official said.

Group of 16 Proposed for Addition to GATT List

OW0510084990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan has proposed that 16 public organizations should be added to a list of organs whose procurement practices would be subject to new regulations, government sources said Friday. The regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) aim to open government procurements to foreign competitors.

Japan's previous list included 51 governmental or semigovernmental organizations. The new proposal would bring to 87.5 billion yen the total annual procurements covered by the new rules on government procurement practices being negotiated at GATT.

Under the current GATT agreement, governmental organizations are required to make their procurements through open bidding that does not discriminate against foreign companies.

The GATT contracting parties have been negotiating in the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks to boost the liberalization of government procurements. They have already agreed that the new rules should cover local governments and government-related organizations, and that services like public works should also be covered.

The U.S. has demanded that all services except transportation should be covered by the new rules. The European Community (EC) has called for the easing of procurement rules in four fields—energy, water works, transportation, and telecommunications.

Government To Change Foreign Trade Law 'Soon'

OW1110141090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The government will soon revise foreign exchange and export control legislation to accommodate the international agreement in June for the easing of restrictions on high-tech exports to the East Bloc countries, officials said Thursday. The move will result in lifting export controls on 41 of high-tech items, they said.

The Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) agreed in June to delete those items in 38 categories from the list of 116 dual-use commodities that had been restricted for export to East Bloc countries. The government will carry out the decontrol of such exports in two phases in the next three weeks.

A formal decision will be made at a cabinet meeting Friday morning.

The products to be excluded from the list of export restrictions include computers with a processor speed up to 275 megabits per second (m/s), machine tools with a positioning accuracy of as much as plus or minus 4 microns for grinding machines, 6 microns for lathes, 6 microns for small milling machines, and 8 microns for medium-sized and large milling machines, and dynamic random access memories with a capacity of less than 256 kilobits.

As a result, most 32-bit personal computers will now be eligible for export to East Bloc countries.

Among telecommunications equipment, systems transmitting data at 45 m/s will be exportable to countries on the general list, while those transmitting data at 156 m/s will be marketable in Eastern Europe.

Nation's 'Limited Trade Concessions' Criticized

OW1210004090 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT 11 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 11 KYODO—Canada has been "deeply disappointed" by Japan's limited trade concessions on agriculture and other issues under the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie said Thursday.

In a meeting with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto, Crosbie particularly expressed Canada's dissatisfaction with Japan's refusal to open up its agricultural market, a Japanese official said.

The official quoted Crosbie as telling Muto that Japan has a "special responsibility" as a major trading nation to do more about agriculture and other market access problems.

In reply, Muto, alluding to U.S. trade legislation which provides for retaliation against "unfair" practices, sought and won Crosbie's cooperation in seeking to regulate unilateral action and threats of retaliation under the current Uruguay Round. The trade round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is due to be completed in December.

Crosbie made the remarks just before opening a three-day meeting with his counterparts from Japan, the United States, and the 12-nation European Community, a Japanese official said.

Earlier in the day, the Canadian minister also met U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills to review the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Crosbie and Hills said at a joint news conference that they discussed auto parts and lobsters.

Crosbie told reporters Canada cannot comply with an American request that local content in automobiles assembled in Canada be boosted from the current 50 percent to 60 percent. Officials said the local content dispute mainly concerns Japanese and South Korean carmakers such as Toyota and Hyundai who maintain "screwdriver" plants in Canada.

Canada fears that a higher local content requirement might discourage these Asian and other foreign automakers from further investing in Canada and encourage them to shift their operations to Mexico.

Germain Denis, Canadian assistant deputy trade minister for multilateral trade talks, said the four-way trade ministers' meeting, known as "Quad," will be "entirely devoted to the management of the GATT trade talks."

Hills said at a separate news briefing that the U.S. will table an agricultural trade liberalization plan in Geneva on Monday to achieve a "gradual and yet progressive reform" in farm trade. She said the U.S. proposal contains a reduction of over 70 percent in internal support and a sharper cut in export subsidies.

Asked about Canada's supply management argument, Hills responded, "Supply management is standing firm against fundamental reform in agriculture."

The U.S. trade envoy also complained that the 12 EC member countries increased their trade-distorting export subsidies to 12 billion dollars in 1989 from 9 billion dollars in 1988. On the other hand, Hills noted, the U.S. spent only 500 million dollars in export subsidies "defensively" to counter foreign subsidy programs such as the EC's.

She said the U.S. expects Japan to be as "courageous" as the U.S. in presenting a comprehensive agricultural trade liberalization program under the new GATT round. Calling Japan's near-total ban on rice imports "very costly and destructive," Hills said, "I know it's hard for Japan to deal with rice," as in the case of the EC's common agricultural policy and America's sugar and dairy price support programs.

Hills said that U.S. industry petitions with her trade office would pile up as high as the ceiling if the four-year GATT round failed.

Alarmed by lack of progress in the Uruguay Round negotiations, GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel flew into Newfoundland to push the round forward with the help of the world's four largest trading blocs.

Dunkel will hold two hours of talks with Muto, Hills, Crosbie, and EC Vice President Frans Andriessen on Friday morning to tell them that "Time is running out," with a concluding ministerial session of the Uruguay Round due to be held in Brussels from December 3 to 8.

Japanese and Canadian delegates to the Quad meeting tried to dampen speculation of any deal being made with the U.S. and the EC, saying the interests and concerns of South Korea, Brazil, and other developed and developing countries have to be taken into consideration.

A Japanese official said the four trade ministers will discuss ways to solicit active participation of developing countries in the GATT round during a working dinner on Friday.

After a private dinner hosted by Crosbie on Thursday, the Japanese official said, the trade ministers and their deputies will open discussions on Friday on trade in services, market access involving agriculture and textiles, and rules of origin.

On Saturday, they will talk about subsidies, countervailing duties, antidumping measures, safeguards, and international balance of payments rules before concluding the meeting, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Crosbie will summarize the meeting, the 19th in a series, at a joint news conference with Muto, Hills, and Andriessen.

Asked at the preliminary briefing about the need for the highest-level involvement similar to a group of seven-type commitment to move the protracted Uruguay Round talks forward, Canada's Denis said, "their intervention may be necessary." The Group of Seven members are the U.S., Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain, and Canada.

At her news briefing, Hills declined to put a percentage figure on the success or failure of the Uruguay Round other than to say, "I'm an undying optimist. We can do it."

New GATT Proposal on Patent Rights Viewed

OW1210094090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—The new draft of multilateral negotiations on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIP) proposes to adopt the principle of granting a patent to the first applicant, not the inventor, a government source said Friday.

The revised version of the statement by the so-called chairman of the intellectual property committee is designed to serve as the basis for discussions at the TRIP negotiation group under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The TRIP negotiations are part of the current Uruguay Round of GATT trade talks, which is scheduled to conclude in December.

The United States has split with other countries on whether the patent should be granted to the first applicant or the inventor. The United States is the only industrial country that adopts the principle of granting a patent to the first inventor.

The former draft said there are two different stances on the issue, giving both positions equal status. But the new draft apparently gives the priority to the majority position.

On another thorny issue of whether medicine and food should also be covered by patent protection, the new proposal pays heed to the contentions of developing countries by citing these products as items that can be excluded from legal protection at each country's discretion.

Developing countries have objected to legal protection of food and medicine on the ground that such a step could be detrimental to their health maintenance policy. Japan agrees with other industrial countries on this issue, claiming the patent rights should encompass all the fields involving research and development.

Regarding enforcement procedure, the new paper stipulates measures should be taken to protect information against public disclosure during a court trial. The United States has insisted that the trials concerning corporate secrets should be conducted in secret, while Japan says it cannot accept such a stance since the Japanese Constitution prohibits secret trials. A government official said Japan can accept the proposal on this issue made in the new draft.

On so-called border measures to protect intellectual property, the draft includes the two opposing positions taken by developing countries and industrial nations. Industrial countries argue such measures should cover a wide array of intellectual property, while developing countries call for limiting them to cover trademarks and copyrights.

Minister Yamamoto Opposes Farm Proposal Review

OW1210042390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister, Tomio Yamamoto emphasized his opposition Friday to the introduction of a tariff system for imports of rice and dairy products, as called for by the United States. "We have told the U.S. before that we cannot set tariffs on rice and dairy products, and they should be aware of that," he said.

The minister also rejected U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's recent criticism of Japan's farm trade proposal for discussion at the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

"The secretary of state said that Japan was not at the negotiating table. We are ready to bring down the protection and support of rice and dairy products through the aggregate measure of support (AMS)."

Trade Minister Denies Rice Concessions to Baker

OW1210135590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto on Friday denied a press report that he promised concessions on rice trade to the United States. "I never used the word 'rice' in my meeting" with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Washington on Tuesday, Muto said at an impromptu news conference.

The newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN reported in a front page article in its Friday evening edition that Muto had told Baker that Japan has to make concessions and a political decision on rice.

Muto told reporters that Baker pressed Japan to be flexible on imports of rice and dairy products. "But I myself did not mention rice or a political decision (on the rice issue)," he said. Japan has resisted pressure to convert its ban on rice imports into tariff-based restrictions.

He said Baker also referred to a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Singapore in July at which the 12 APEC member countries, including Japan and the United States, pledged to seek progress in global talks on agricultural trade.

Muto was here to attend a meeting with his counterparts from the U.S., the 12-nation European Community, and Canada.

Nation Largest Provider of Financial Aid in 1989

OW0510122890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan appears to have remained the world's largest provider of financial resources, including official development assistance (ODA), in 1989, for the third consecutive year, according to a government report released Friday.

The net flow of financial resources from Japan to developing countries, including ODA, other official flows, private flows, and grants by private voluntary agencies, rose 12.6 percent in 1989 over the previous year to 24,133 million U.S. dollars, the report said.

The annual report on the country's aid programs and other outflows was released jointly by the Foreign Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

Japan's share in the total net financial flow of the world stood at 22.1 percent in 1989, down from 23.1 percent in the previous year, according to an estimate by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The ratio of the flow to Japan's Gross National Product (GNP) rose to 0.85 percent in 1989 from the preceding year's 0.75 percent.

The breakdown showed the nation's ODA totaled 8.96 billion dollars in 1989, down 1.8 percent from a year earlier, although its ratio to GNP remained unchanged from 1988 at 0.32 percent.

Among the top three recipients of Japan's ODA were Indonesia, China, and Thailand, in that order.

Net official flows of other types turned positive in 1989 for the first time in five years, from minus 640 million dollars in 1988 to plus 1,540 million dollars in 1989, the report said. The negative figures in 1989 and the preceding years are due to receipts exceeding gross disbursements.

Receipts from non-ODA official flows surpassed gross disbursements for four years in a row, but the amount of disbursements surged in 1989 due to active loans by Japan, the report said.

Meanwhile, private flows grew 5.3 percent in 1989 over the previous year to 13.50 billion dollars, on a net disbursement basis, topping the 10 billion dollar level for the first time. The amount accounts for about 56 percent of Japan's total net flow of financial resources to developing countries.

Net direct foreign investment by the private sector surged 37.9 percent in 1989 over the previous year to 11.29 billion dollars, mirroring active business overseas by Japanese firms, the report said.

Net disbursements of private export credit more than tripled in 1989, from 220 million dollars to 690 million dollars.

Grants by private voluntary agencies jumped 13.7 percent over the preceding year to 122 million dollars.

Report Suggests Reevaluation of ODA Policy

OW0510083690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan may reevaluate its policy of providing official development assistance (ODA) with no strings attached in order to ensure that democratic values are promoted in the process, according to the Foreign Ministry's annual report on the aid program.

Chosen in the report as the slogan for 1990 was "Japan's Aid at a Turning Point," which officials said took into account Japan's burgeoning role in a rapidly evolving new world order.

The report said although recipients of Japanese aid welcome the current policy of not attaching political or economic conditions, Japan may wish to adopt a new approach which reflects the values of freedom and democracy.

"In principle, we have refrained from attaching political conditions to our aid on the grounds of noninterference in the internal political affairs of other countries," it said. "Whether we should continue to adhere to this stance ... is a difficult question," it added.

To reflect the growing detente in the world, the report suggested Japan may also choose to withhold economic assistance from developing countries which spend an inordinate share of their wealth on the military. Another possibility, it said, would be for Japan to make its aid conditional on recipient countries following certain models of development favored by Japan.

The document acknowledged that Japan has already broken several times with its policy of nonpoliticization of aid.

It noted Japan's decision to act in concert with Western allies in supplying aid to newly democratizing East European countries, while denying it to such countries as Iraq, China, Myanmar [Burma], Vietnam, and Cambodia.

While describing those acts as "exceptional measures" taken to stabilize the international order and counter threats to peace, the report held out the prospect of their being incorporated into official policy in the future.

"While maintaining our current aid stance in principle, we consider it appropriate ... to amend that stance as the need arises," it said.

In suggesting that Japan's aid policy might undergo a reevaluation, the report cited the growing influence that Japan's aid program, the largest in the world, is having in shaping the international politics.

It specifically mentioned the impact of Japan's suspension of aid to China and provision of assistance to far-flung Eastern Europe, suggesting those actions were instrumental in promoting change.

The report said Japan's aid program has taken on such significance that it can no longer be ignored by other donor countries and institutions when they consider questions of aid strategy. As a result, it has become increasingly important for Japan to coordinate and cooperate with other donor countries, it said.

Although Japan's aid has traditionally been concentrated in Asia through bilateral arrangements, Japan is now dispensing billions of dollars in aid for political expediencies in Persian Gulf and in Eastern Europe to meet the responsibilities that accompany its economic clout and political standing.

Meanwhile, Japan is expected to funnel more billions into the Soviet Union in the event that country agrees to return a group of contested islands in the waters off northern Japan.

Japan has also pledged to pump massive amounts of aid into a post-ceasefire Cambodia if the warring factions there can agree on a political settlement to their 12-year conflict.

Polish Farm Experts Benefit From Program

OW0610074190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO—A group of 20 Polish agricultural experts this week ended a month-long program run by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as part of Japan's pledge to assist economic restructuring in East European countries.

The Polish participants, who are researchers, government officials, and managers of agricultural institutions mostly in their 30s, underwent an intensive course covering Japan's agricultural production, processing, distribution, and research since their arrival here on September 4.

Three of the experts who spoke to KYODO NEWS SERVICE shortly before their departure on October 8, summed up the course as offering valuable insights into how Japanese agricultural policy can be applied to the long-term economic restructuring process in Poland.

While recognizing that the problems faced by Poland cannot in any way be solved by short-term assistance, they noted several things which are immediately applicable, particularly stepped-up exchanges of information and more efforts from Japan on joint ventures in Poland.

"Insufficient information about Poland is the real obstacle to improving contacts between Poland and Japan," said Tomasz Sandomierski, 33, director of Promarket Economic and Legal Consultants Office.

Andrzej Jarosz, 36, laboratory head of the Institute of Biotechnology of the Agriculture and Food Industry, said that the scale of Japanese investment and research in Poland was "very small" in comparison with the United States and European nations.

A serious shortage of investment and money, including a lack of foreign interest in joint ventures, was one of the biggest problems preventing Poland from launching the necessary projects to improve its economy.

Stanislaw Dudka, 32, adjunct professor at the Institute of Soil Science and Cultivation of Plants, urged Japan to help Poland acquire badly needed scientific equipment for analytical research. "It may be a small step, but it is something which can be done almost immediately," he said.

But Sandomierski said the group's visit here has already constituted a positive step in raising Japanese interests. "Some of the information we provided to the Japanese could bring some results," he said.

In turn, Japan has given them some guidance on straightening and correcting their own economic systems, they said. During their stay, they inspected factories, private, and government agricultural institutions, and had time for some sightseeing.

From a researcher's viewpoint, Dudka said he was impressed by the strong link between actual practice and applied science, and the high level of interdisciplinary approach to research projects. "We did research in Poland but results were just forgotten and not used properly to improve situations. We should to some extent follow the approach in Japan," he said.

Others pointed to the efficiency in the systems of distribution and farmers cooperatives. Sandomierski said cooperatives make farmers very efficient in competing against big industries and that Poland needs to learn the organizational skills for including farmers within the distribution chain to "let them be interested in the economic side of results ... processing."

Noting that financially weak Polish farmers and inefficient distribution caused a loss of up to 20 percent of crops and inflated the costs of agricultural production, Dudka said, "Japanese experience in the area of farmers cooperatives, if modified to Polish conditions, could improve our distribution system."

Jarosz was more interested in the Japanese thinking and work ethic as he looks toward Poland's struggle to compete against the well-organized European market.

Sandomierski drew parallels between the Japanese and Polish experiences, particularly as Japan rose to its present economic power from its near-destitute state after defeat in war and now faces a new challenge to further open its markets. "It is interesting to see how Japan approaches the new situation," he said.

Poland needs to hear some "optimistic story" such as the example of Japan's postwar development, and about "how to organize social structures, especially in rural areas," Sandomierski said.

Jarosz said that what amazed him most about Japan was finding that it is a "normal country with normal social and economic problems."

Riots in Osaka Subside; 186 People Said Injured

OW0710113290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 7 KYODO—Riots in a slum area of Osaka triggered by police corruption which have injured 186 people since Tuesday subsided Sunday, police said. Police have so far arrested 55 people for disturbing public order and are still deploying 2,500 riot police in the event of further violence.

Motorcycle gangs threw stones and gasoline bombs and broke into day-laborers' lodgings Saturday night but disturbances had calmed down by early Sunday morning. Streetcar service around Nishinari Police Station resumed and shops in the "Airin" area in Nishinari Ward reopened.

The riot was sparked by allegations that an officer at the police station involved in antigang operations took bribes from gangsters in return for tipping them off over police crackdowns. Police arrested and fired the officer.

Young people as well as day-laborers were involved in the riots. Day-laborers are critical of the police for failing to prevent the gangsters, who control the allocation of day jobs, from exploiting the workers.

Abe Urges Unity To Aid Premiership Bid

OW0710135590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., Oct. 7 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] senior leader Shintaro Abe attended his party factional seminar here on Sunday and appealed for unity in his faction to help enable him to seek the premiership. Abe, a former foreign minister, said in a 30-minute speech at the seminar that his recent illness has not dampened his enthusiasm for politics and that he would continue to work in partnership with his faction members.

Abe, leader of the LDP's second largest faction, canceled his scheduled visit to the Soviet Union last month for health reasons, causing unrest among some of his faction members. On Sunday he was making his first public appearance in 25 days.

In the seminar, Abe also said Japan must endeavor to develop from being a new rich country into a country trusted and respected in the world.

On the Persian Gulf crisis, Abe said Japan should make the utmost contribution possible to solution to the Gulf crisis within the framework of the Constitution and called for early enactment of a law for cooperation in United Nations peacekeeping activities.

Referring to political reforms, Abe called for thorough discussion within the party on electoral reforms.

North Korea

'Vicious Military Provocation' Protested at MAC

SK1210040190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0210 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] The 458th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is now being held in Panmunjom at the request of our side.

At the meeting, our side is strongly condemning the fact that on 28 September, the enemies illegally infiltrated a fighter deep into our airspace and conducted spying and hostile activities.

According to the statements of General Choe Ui-ung, our side's senior member, at around 1042 on the same day, under the cover of fog, the enemy side's fighter infiltrated our airspace above Paemi-tong, Singwang-ri, Kaepung-kun, Kaesong City, from the mouth of Han River.

No sooner had these planes infiltrated into the airspace above our side than our soldiers of the People's Army on regular duty tried to check their flight by immediately firing warning shots. The enemy plane, however, kept going northward, disregarding our warning shots.

It is a legal demand, and usually common sense, that a plane infiltrating the airspace of the other side should comply with the call of the other side. The enemy's plane, however, ignored such a basic demand, made a low-altitude flight, thus infiltrating the area of Kumsong-tong, Nampo-ri, Kaepung-kun, Kaesong City, 8 km away from the Military Demarcation Line from either side of the mouth of Han River.

Such being the case, our soldiers once again fired warning shots to check the enemy's plane from going northward. If the enemy's plane had no other goal, it should have returned or landed. The enemy's plane, however, took its direction and headed eastward.

This showed that the airplane was seeking an insidious aim. Our side could no longer allow the illegal act of the enemy side's airplane. Therefore, our side fired intensively at the front part of the plane. Such being the situation, the enemy's airplane, finding that it could no longer seek its aim, turned its nose in the skies over the 95.6 hill in Nampo-ri, Kaepung County, Kaesong City at around 1045 [0145 GMT] and hurriedly escaped in the direction of Kanghwa Island, while firing toward our side's area.

Our side's senior member showed a recorded film showing the on-the-spot investigations by our investigation team and revealed in detail the enemy airplane's infiltration into our airspace and its hostile act.

Stressing that all facts prove that the enemies this time deliberately infiltrated a fighter in a bid to spy on our military facilities and security status, including the deployment status of our antiaircraft armed forces, in the area covering the estuaries of the Han River and the (Yesong) River, our senior member then bitterly condemned the enemies' criminal act, branding it as a vicious military provocation against us and as the flagrant violation of the spirit of the Armistice Agreement and its paragraphs 12 and 13.

Our side's senior member said that such an act by the enemies is one which is unprecedented in recent months and continued: Because of the enemies' act of aerial infiltration this time, our peaceful residents underwent a great threat, and the overall situation on the Korean peninsula, let alone this area, has been greatly aggravated. If we had shot down the enemy fighter, without showing self-restraint and generosity, the current incident could have been expanded into a graver situation and a conflict could have occurred.

At a time when dialogue and negotiations are being vigorously held, such a hostile act cannot be tolerated in the slightest degree.

Our side's senior member is strongly calling for the U.S. side to admit and apologize for its grave aerial spying and hostile activities, and to promise that it will strictly punish those concerned and take a responsible step against the recurrence of such a criminal act. The meeting is in progress.

Further on MAC Meeting

SK1210052190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Panmunjom October 12 (KCNA)—At the 458th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] now open at Panmunjom, Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, refuted the subterfuge of the U.S. side which claimed that the fighter plane mistook its course, while admitting that it intruded into the air space of our side.

Asking how the plane controlled by modern gauges could make such a distant flight from Seoul to the estuary of the River Yesong, he said:

Defying the warning firing, the plane of the enemy side continued flying northward just above military targets of our side.

This stark fact proves that the mistake of the course is a preposterous assertion and that the enemy deliberately committed espionage acts on the area of our side in the broad daylight, taking advantage of the climate and the special conditions of the areas over which no plane flies.

Driven to the wall by the hard fact and logical argument of our side, the senior member of the U.S. side tried to evade the debate on the matter.

Choe Ui-ung said the recent incident was part and extension of the enemy's new war preparations which are becoming all the more wanton these days. In September alone the enemy staged military maneouvres of all kinds more than 220 times in the sky over South Korea, simulating surprise attacks at the DPRK, Choe Ui-ung said.

If the the U.S. Side truly want detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, it must honestly admit the truth behind the recent case and apologize for it punish those who were involved in it and give assurances that it will take a responsible measure for preventing the recurrence of such cases incident, Choe Ui-ung strongly demanded.

More U.S. Exercises Noted

SK1010050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

["War Exercises Against North"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought eight "A-6" assault planes into the air above Osan and Kunwi, South Korea, from the Iwakuni Base in Japan from October 2 to 5 for an air strike exercise simulating a surprise attack on the targets in the inland and forward area of the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

On the 4th, they deployed several formations of "F-15" fighter-bombers based in Kadena, Okinawa, in the Osan Air Force Base and let them stage a joint military exercise together with formations of "F-16" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Air Force in the air above Oeyondo, Kongju and Yongdong for a forestalling attack on the targets in the strategic depth of the northern half of Korea.

The planes mobilized in the exercise totalled some 110.

The U.S. imperialists brought formations of "F-16", "KC- 135", "A-6", "FA-18" and other fighter-bombers, air refueling tankers, assault planes and pursuit-assault planes into the Kunsan and Osan Air Force Bases in South Korea from their bases in Guam, Kadena and Iwakuni from October 5 to 7.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the very one who has increased the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

Liaison Meeting for N-S High Level Talks Held

SK1110042190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Contact between the responsible liaison officers of the North and the South was held at Tongilgak in our side's area in Panmunjom on 9 October in connection with the second round of the North-South High-Level Talks to be held in Pyongyang beginning 16 October.

In the contact, a discussion was held on procedural matters concerning the second round of North-South High Level Talks. The two sides decided to conclude the discussion of procedural matters concerning the second round of North-South High-Level Talks by meeting again at 1500 on 12 October.

N-S Contact 'Confirmed' Procedures of 2nd Talks

SK1210130390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] A contact between responsible liaison officials from the North and the South was held today in the South side's area at Panmunjom to discuss issues of working-level procedures for the second round of the North-South High-Level Talks to be held in Pyongyang.

At the contact, the South side's delegation finally confirmed the working-level issues, including the procedure of passage through Panmunjom by the South side's delegation, its itinerary in Pyongyang, and accomodations for the delegation.

Pak Song-chol Addresses Reunification Proposal

SK1110062190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, at a Pyongyang City report meeting held on 8 October to mark the 10th anniversary of Kim Il-song's presentation of the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo, DCRK—portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Pak Song-chol recording] Amid the circumstances in which upholding the historic policy address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the entire party and all of the people are greeting the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] with the proud success gained in the grand battle of socialist construction and the ardent desire for national unity and national reunification is becoming stronger than ever before among compatriots at home and abroad, our people today significantly commemorate the 10th anniversary of the great leader's presentation at the sixth congress of the WPK of the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Ten years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song—who, defining national reunification as the supreme national task of our party and people since the first day when the country was divided, has wisely led the struggle for the cause of reunification—advanced the proposal for founding a DCRK as a new epochal way of reunification to open a decisive phase for national reunification. As everyone knows, entering the seventies, on the strength of our active initiative and efforts, the door of dialogue between the North and the South was opened and, subsequently, the 4 July North-South joint statement was published. With this as an occasion, the spirit of national reunification rapidly increased throughout the nation.

However, frightened by the surging spirit of struggle among all of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the United States and the persons in authority of South Korea tenaciously adhered to the two Koreas policy in a bid to obstruct our country's reunification and to perpetuate its division. Under the instigation of the United States, the persons in authority of South Korea went so far as to break the oath which they made before the nation through the 4 July joint statement and openly began to pursue the line of division. They went so far as not only to create artificial obstacles to the hard-won dialogue between the North and the South, but also to fabricate a theory of the impossibility of reunification. Thus, they obstructed by every means the struggle of the South Korean people and students for national reunification.

Because of the splittist maneuvers of the persons in authority in South Korea against dialogue and reunification graver obstacles were created on the road of national reunification, and the problem of achieving national reunification in a peaceful way faced a gloomier perspective because of the existence of the different ideologies and systems in the North and the South. At this juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification, who is concerned about national reunification more than any one else and wisely leads our people's reunification movement, advanced the famous proposal for founding a DCRK at the historic sixth congress of the WPK on October 1980 and, thus, brilliantly elucidated the future path of national reunification. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party holds that the country should be reunified by the founding of a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideologies and social systems as they are, a government in which two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

The basic content of the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader is to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideologies and social systems as they are; a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties. The proposal for founding a DCRK extensively elucidates the matters related to founding a unified state, including the principle and method of forming a confederal state, the character and function of a confederal state, the duties of a unified government and regional governments and their mutual relations, and the policies of a confederal state.

The respected and beloved leader elucidated that the unified state under the confederal system should establish the Supreme National Confederal Assembly with an equal number of representatives from the North and the South and an adequate number of representatives from overseas compatriots and that the assembly should organize the Confederal Standing Committee. He also elucidated that the Confederal Standing Committee should not only guide the regional governments of the North and the South, but also discuss and decide on political issues, national defense issues, foreign affairs, but should also push ahead with the business related to the unified development of the country and the nation and to the unity and collaboration between the North and the South in all fields. He also elucidated that the regional governments of the North and the South should enforce regional autonomy under the control of the confederal government and enforce independent policies within the scope which accords with the basic interests and demands of the entire nation, while making efforts to reduce distinctions between the North and the South in all fields and to achieve the unified development of the country and the nation.

The great leader also declared that the name of the state should be the DCRK and that it should neither become a satellite state of any foreign country nor join any political or military bloc, but should become an independent and neutral peace-loving state. The 10-point political program of the DCRK stipulates in detail the basic directions of the internal and external policies of the unified state; including the matters to firmly adhere to independence in all fields of state activity, to conduct exchange with the whole area of the country, and to develop in a unified manner science, technology, national culture, national arts, and national education; the linking of traffic and communications between the North and the South; the promotion of the people's welfare; the elimination of military confrontation; the formation of a combined national army; the protection of the national rights and interests of compatriots overseas; and the enforcement of a neutral and peace-loving foreign policy.

The proposal for founding a DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair, aboveboard, and realistic reunification proposal which embodies the immortal chuche idea and which correctly reflects the specific reality of our country. [applause]

In whatever way the situation of our country may change, national reunification should be realized on the 3-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

The 3-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity, on which the North and the South jointly agreed and which they declared at home and abroad, is a joint national program for reunification which clearly indicates the future path of achieving national reunification by pooling the resourcefulness and the will of the entire nation.

The proposal for founding the DCRK thoroughly embodies the three-point principle of national reunification which mingles the opinions of the nation.

To realize national unity and achieve national reunification under the condition in which different ideas and systems exist in the North and the South of our country today, neither side should absolutize its idea and system. If one side tries to absolutize or force its idea and system on the other side, confrontation and clash are inevitably entailed, thus resulting in running counter to the will of the entire nation which demands the realization of national reunification in an independent and peaceful manner.

To achieve peace in the country and its reunification at an early date, there is nothing for it but to reunify the country by forming a single confederal state on the principle of coexistence so that neither side swallows the other side or is swallowed by the other side and that one side does not overwhelm the other side and vice versa.

Inasmuch as the entire nation unanimously adopts national reunification as its supreme task, the differences in ideas and systems cannot be conditions which make reunification impossible, nor can they be factors which put off the reunification of the country.

If the North and the South unite themselves on the principle that neither side forces its idea and system on the other side, but that both sides place the common interests of the nation before anything else, the reunification of the country can be accomplished at the earliest date possible.

Therefore, the proposal for founding the DCRK—a fair, aboveboard, and realistic way for reunification—is the most reasonable overture which makes it possible to solve the problem of reunification independently and peacefully in conformity with the common demands and opinions of the nation through the united strength of the entire nation.

The proposal for founding the DCRK not only complies with the independent demands of the entire Korean nation, but totally conforms to the interests of the neighboring countries and the world's peace-loving people.

Indeed, the proposal for founding the DCRK is the most just way for reunification which correctly reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and clearly indicates the future path of reunified Korea as well. [applause]

When the fatherland has been reunified by founding the DCRK, our country will display its dignity and majesty as a sovereign and independent state with a shining culture and powerful national economy and our people will build a wealthier and more prosperous people's paradise in the fatherland. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant occasion to mark the 10th anniversary of the release of the proposal for founding the DCRK, I respectfully extend the greatest honor and the warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has illuminated the just and reasonable way for reunification and has led our people's struggle to put it into practice. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker continues: The proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song more strongly appeals to the fellow countrymen—who love the country and the nation and desire reunification—with each passing day and enjoys powerful support among the world's people who hope for the reunification of our country.

He noted: The proposal for founding the DCRK has been confirmed as the most reasonable way for reunification which completely conforms to the unanimous aspirations of our nation and which makes it possible to smoothly solve the problem of reunification at an early date and as the only fair, aboveboard, and realistic overture on which a nationwide consensus is fully feasible. This notwithstanding, it has not yet been put into practice due to the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad who object to reunification.

Saying that neither a simultaneous nor separate entry into the United Nations conforms to the unanimous aspirations of our nation for the reunification of the country, but both of them are an expression of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to concoct two Koreas, he continued: [Begin recording] In the name of all Korean people, I sternly denounce the antireunification splittist maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority who oppose peace in the country and its reunification and hamper national reconciliation and unity, adhering to maneuvers to concoct two Koreas, while the Korean people in the North, the South, and abroad are steadily struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Comrades, our nation is assigned the grave task of putting an end to the tragedy of national division and of accomplishing the historic task of national reunification at an early date.

Realizing the cause of independent and peaceful national reunification is the supreme national task assigned to the Korean people.

The earnest aspirations of all fellow countrymen for national reunification are growing higher today. Also, the fair and aboveboard proposals of our party and the government of the republic and their sincere efforts are arousing great support and sympathy among the people at home and abroad.

The reunification of our country should be achieved on the basis of the 3-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity which reflects the unanimous will and aspirations of all Korean people and according to the proposal for founding the DCRK which embodies the principle.

What is, above all, important in achieving national reunification by realizing the proposal for founding the DCRK is to solve the problem of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Although it is 37 years since the cannonade of the war stopped on the Korean peninsula, an unstable situation, which is neither a complete peace nor a war situation, has lasted in this land. The arms race and buildup still continue on the Korean peninsula. Furthermore, large-scale nuclear war exercises simulating a northward invasion have been perpetrated in South Korea every year, thus leading the situation to the brink of war.

Under the circumstances in which an acutely tense situation continues in this way, nothing for reunification can be resolved.

To practically guarantee peace in our country, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea; the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement; and the armed forces in the North and the South should be reduced to the minimum.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces is a basic factor which aggravates tension and creates the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and the biggest obstacle to our people's cause of national reunification.

Today when we, proceeding from aspirations for peaceful reunification, demand reducing armed forces sharply in the North and the South and when the withdrawal of foreign troops is a worldwide tenor, there can be no reason or pretext for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea.

The United States must discard its wrong policy of having occupied South Korea for as long as 45 years and of having blocked our national reunification and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date.

Drastic disarmament in the North and the South should be realized to guarantee a durable peace. Along with this, a declaration of nonaggression on not invading the other side should be adopted between the North and the South and a peace agreement should be signed between Korea and the United States in order to guarantee a durable peace in our country, thus putting an end to relations of confrontation and the state of ceasefire, which have been maintained till now, and developing North and South and Korean-U.S. relations on a new basis in a sound manner.

All political, physical, and artificial walls, which lay obstacles to free visits and meetings between the North and the South, should be removed without delay to reunify the fatherland by founding a confederal state as the same nation on the basis of the coexistence of the two autonomous governments.

The South Korean people should more valiantly struggle to abolish all legal and institutional devices which hinder national reunification—such a physical wall like the concrete wall, and such a political wall as the National Security Law.

Smashing the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to concoct two Koreas is an urgent fighting task assigned to our nation.

Alarmed by the growth of the popular masses' movement for reunification, the splittists are trying to justify and perpetuate the division of the country while talking about the northward policy, a separate entry into the United Nations, and the recognition of a substantive entity.

If these antireunification maneuvers are tolerated as they are, the division of the country will be perpetuated and the Korean peninsula will not be able to free itself from the constant danger of confrontation, tension, and war.

The Korean people should never allow the folly of the fate of the nation being toyed with as a result of division into two Koreas. All compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad should deal a resolute counterblow to any attempt to legalize the permanent division of the nation into two Koreas and check and frustrate the attempt at every step.

Dialogue between the North and the South should be developed to smoothly solve all problems of peace in the fatherland and its reunification with our nation's own strength.

Not only dialogue between authorities but also civilian-level dialogue and dialogue in the political, military, economic, cultural, and other branches should be held between the North and the South.

We will make sincere efforts to successfully push ahead with the ongoing North-South High-Level Talks. Along with this, we will do our utmost to convene a political consultative conference in which the authorities and representatives from political parties, social groupings, and all walks of life in the North and the South participate—the most authoritative form of reunification dialogue—to pool the will and intention of the nation for reunification, and to find a way for reunification together.

All people at home and abroad should resolutely oppose and reject the policy of a single-channeled dialogue of the South Korean persons in authority, hold a wide-scope civilian dialogue among compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad, and further expand and develop a pan-national meeting.

To develop dialogue, the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise must be discontinued in South Korea, and Rev Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, and other figures who visited the North should be released.

With us as a simulated enemy, the joint military exercise—a large-scale nuclear war game which is conducted for several months every year in South Korea in league with foreign troops—extremely strains the situation of our country every time and gravely affects North-South dialogue.

Grand national unity is a key to national reunification. The people in the North, the South, and abroad should unite themselves under the single national cause, transcending differences in ideas, political views, and systems.

The pan-national meeting in Panmunjom last August clearly confirmed that people in the North, the South, and abroad are not different from each other on the road toward reunification and that each political party, faction, and walk of life can pool its opinion, (?wisdom), and strength.

All organizations at home and abroad struggling for national reunification should cooperate and unite with each other and moreover, form a nationwide united front involving all political parties, social organizations and other organizations, and figures of all segments.

Trying to accomplish the cause of national reunification without fail in the nineties with the united strength is the unswayable will of all fellow countrymen.

Today the general situation is developing in favor of our people for national reunification. No one can halt or throw back the vigorous forward movement of our nation for accomplishing reunification in the nineties without fail.

The nation's just cause of reunification will certainly be achieved, and a day will come without fail before long when all fellow countrymen in the North, the South, and abroad will live in harmony together in a reunified homeland. [applause]

The people in the northern half of the republic are assigned the heavy but honorable task along the road to promote the cause of national reunification.

We should actively accelerate the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea by more dynamically carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, all workers should more powerfully struggle to accelerate socialist construction and to expedite the reunification of the country with faith in victory and revolutionary ardor.

We should work and live in a revolutionary manner always with a tense and mobilized posture, keenly watching with lofty revolutionary vigilance the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to concoct two Koreas and provoke a new war.

There will always be victory and glory in the future path of our people who fight for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, upholding the great leader's program for reunification and following the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, upholding the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause] [end recording].

Seoul Urged To Release Dissidents Without Delay

*SK1210060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0529 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today urges again the immediate release of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and others who were jailed for visiting the northern half of Korea.

The South Korean authorities are keeping them behind bars still today when more than a month has passed since the North side urged the South side to release them at the first inter-Korean high-level talks, and the date of the second high-level talks is drawing near.

This cannot be construed otherwise than that although they are loudmouthed about "exchange" and "reunification" it is a sheer lie and they have no intention to work for reunification, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The release of the visitors to the North is by no means an internal affair confined to South Korea or a question related to some people as claimed by the South Korean authorities. It is a question related to reunification, an important affair linked with us.

Many travels and contacts are currently under way between the North and the South. This reality shows with increasing clarity what a big crime the South Korean authorities have committed by not only refusing to approve the visits to the North by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and other messengers of reunification but also keeping them still behind the bars.

The South Korean authorities must release them in order to atone for the crime they have already committed and render justification for a northern trip of those coming to Pyongyang to participate in the second inter-Korean high- level talks.

They are also under obligation to release them in view of the ethics to be adhered to by the two sides in dialogue.

It will be shameful and awkward for the South Korean authorities themselves to come and have dialogue with us while keeping those who had dialogues with us here still behind the bars. Under such condition, dialogue between the North and the South cannot be held in good faith.

If they really intend to solve the reunification question through dialogue with us they must release without delay the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and others who have been to Pyongyang.

Party Spokesmen Urge South To Stop Repression

*SK1010051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Spokesmen for the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] and the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party respectively issued statements to the press today strongly urging the South Korean authorities to immediately stop the anti-democratic, anti-reunification politics of repression, intelligence and terrorism.

The spokesman for the KSDP Central Committee said: The "security command" has been engaged in political surveillance over and investigation into the tendencies of some 1,300 civilians, which is a wanton violation of elementary human rights. It revealed part of the anti-democratic, anti-national politics of intelligence and terrorism designed to bind in chains those who are calling for social democracy and national reunification.

The South Korean authorities are crying for "national concord" with the North and "national community", while engaging in the political surveillance over those members of the ruling "Democratic Liberal Party" from opposition parties. It is a false advertisement full of contradictions.

The spokesman for the C.C. [Central Committee], the Chondoist Chongu Party said that as long as the politics of intelligence and terrorism remain in effect in South Korea, neither social democracy nor national reunification can be realized.

If the South Korean society is to be democratised and the peaceful reunification of the country achieved, such intelligence and repressive tools as the "security command" and the "security planning board" that violate the South Korean people's human rights and democracy and harm national reconciliation and unity should be dissolved and the present "regime" of South Korea should step down as demanded by the South Korean people.

North Calls for Dissolution of 'Repressive Tools'

*SK0910230590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1513 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—If the South Korean society is to be democratized and national reconciliation and unity be promoted, the repressive tools in South Korea such as the "Security Command" and the "Security Planning Board" must be dissolved, such legal and institutional mechanisms as the anti-reunification, fascist "National Security Law" be dismantled, all the "political prisoners" who have been illegally arrested be released unconditionally and immediately and present "government" of South Korea must resign without delay as demanded by the people.

This demand was voiced by Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in his statement October 8 accusing the "Security Command" of its political surveillance over South Korean civilians.

Yun Sok-yang who had deserted the army after being forced to political surveillance over civilians called a press conference on October 4 and issued a declaration of conscience, in which he exposed that the "Security Command" is engaged in political surveillance over and investigation into the tendencies of Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and other figures of the political, press, labour and social circles, 1,300 all told, and made public 30 odd personal data as evidences.

This clearly shows how madly the South Korean authorities are working to suppress the progressive forces that get on their nerves by stretching a hand of repression to politicians, students, pressmen, social activists and other civilians with the mobilization of the army, Yu Ho-chun noted, and said:

The political surveillance exposed this time vividly shows that the South Korean present "regime" is a military fascist "regime" and its politics is underhand intelligence politics.

In face of the public protest growing louder, with the exposure of this fact, the South Korean rulers are trying to avoid the responsibility by pretending through the "Democratic Liberal Party" as though they were also opposed to the army's political surveillance over civilians. And the military is shamelessly trying to defend itself by claiming that the list of the civilians for surveillance of the "Security Command" was not for political purpose, but for the "protection" of civilians in wartime or in case of emergency.

This is a foolish lie and a poor subterfuge to lull the growing public opinion at home and abroad and cover up the truth of the case. But no one would be fooled by it.

'Fast' of PPD President Kim Tae-chung Reported

SK0910230790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] in South Korea declared Sunday that he was starting a fast for an indefinite period for the purpose of thwarting the scheme of the "Democratic Liberal Party" to stay long in power and to win democracy, according to a report. He called a press conference at the central party building in the morning, at which he declared a fast and urged No Tae-u to meet his four-point demand—renunciation of the plan of "constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system," fulfilment of his promise of the local self-governing system, guarantee of people's security and political neutrality of the army including the "Security Command".

He warned that if the No "government" forces "constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system," he will brand it as an "anti-democratic act betraying the people" and launch a struggle for an end to the No "government".

Referring to the problems of people's life including price, the pressure to open the market to agricultural and live-stock products, he stated that he is determined to start a people's movement asking confidence in the No "government", if it failed to solve these problems.

Kim Tae-chung also called for the disbandment of the "security command" and an end to the underhand intelligence politics and threatened mass rallies and a signature campaign to push these demands.

South Opposition Party Statements Viewed

SK0810233390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1557 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Democratic Party, opposition parties of South Korea, reportedly issued statements October 5 in connection with the publication of a declaration of conscience October 4 by a soldier of the "ROK" army and branded the present "government" as a military dictatorial "regime."

As was reported, Yun Sok-yong who had been absorbed into the "army security command" of South Korea issued a declaration of conscience citing concrete facts to prove that the "army security command" is engaged in repression of civilians through political surveillance and investigation into their tendencies.

The Party for Peace and Democracy said in a statement of its spokesman that the declaration of conscience is a very shocking incident and a concrete proof of the military intervention in politics.

Although the authorities let no chance pass by without emphasizing the neutrality of the army, its fiction has been brought to light, said the statement, and continued: the publication of the declaration of conscience was an incident which is enough to prove that the No "government" is, in essence, a military "regime." The Party for Peace and Democracy will handle this problem seriously and take measures including a mass struggle.

The statement of the spokesman of the Democratic Party said: We can hardly repress consternation and resentment at the fact that the "army security command" extensively conducted surveillance over civilian VIPS.

The incident clearly showed that the "government of the Democratic Liberal Party" is a camouflaged military dictatorial "regime" and reaffirmed that the establishment of a true civilian government through the change of "government" is the only way of democratization and reunification.

Official UN Document on Membership Issued

SK0810151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1127 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—A letter dated October 1 of the chief of the Permanent Observer Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations charifying the DPRK's stand on dialogue between the North and the South of Korea and U.N. membership was distributed as an official document S-21836 of the U.N. Security Council on October 3.

Festivities Planned for WPK Anniversary

SK0810141090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Korea is significantly greeting the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] (October 10). Unprecedentedly grand, colorful functions are being organized and held in Pyongyang and local areas on this occasion.

Friends from the five continents of the world are coming here day after day to participate in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the party founding, rendering the red-letter day more significant.

A grand international seminar on the chuche idea for the building of a new man-centred society opened in the capital city of Pyongyang Sunday with many delegates from various countries in attendance.

A national photo exhibition and a ten-day film show are being held respectively from October 2 and 7 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the party founding.

On display in the exhibition hall are photographs showing the feats of the WPK which has led the Korean people along a road of victory and glory and their invincible might united singleheartedly around the party.

Screended at the cinema houses and houses of culture across the country are "Mt. Paektu Secret Camps", the fourth part of the feature film "The Sun of the Nation", the documentary films "Always Believing in the People" and "Great Love Bringing Up Rising Generations" which depict the immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the WPK, and his noble communist virtues, and newly released feature films.

National championships began in Pyongyang and local cities from October 1.

A meeting, a torchlight procession and other grand functions commemorating the 45th anniversary of the party founding will be held in grand style before and on the anniversary day. And a grand mass gymnastic display "Singlehearted Unity" will be performed by 50,000 pupils of Pyongyang and a song and dance performance of artists.

Now the capital city of Pyongyang, all provinces, cities and counties are brisk in the preparations for evening gatherings, art performances and sports games.

Celebration Meeting Marks Party Anniversary

SK1010231590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—A grand national celebration meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture here today to mark the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Hanging on the walls of the hall were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the great chuche idea!" And "Workers of the world, unite!"

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK, senior officials of the party and government organs, administration and economic organs and public organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, unassuming heroes, scientists, artists and labor innovators of distinguished services and working people in the city.

The congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front, the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan for the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the WPK, members of the delegations and home-visiting groups of Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] and other overseas Koreans were also present.

Present on invitation were 276 delegations and delegates and prominent public figures from 126 countries, including heads of state and government, party delegations, party and government delegations, government delegations, parliamentary delegations, delegations of chuche idea study organizations, delegations of public organizations and friendship and solidarity delegations who have come to Korea to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the WPK.

Foreign diplomatic envoys acredited to Korea and foreign visitors were also invited.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, appeared on the platform amid the enthusiastic cheers of the participants of the meeting.

A children's union member presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to him.

The platform was also occupied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces, and other senior party and state officials Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Han Song-yong, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Choe Tae-pok, Choe Yong-nim, Hong Song-nam, Kim Chol-man, Kim Pok-sin, Kang Hui-won, Kim Chung-nin, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Yun Ki-pok, Kim Yong-sun, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim yun-hyok, Kim hwan, Kim chang-Chu, Kim Tal-hyon and Chang Chol, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party Yi Kye-paek and chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party Chong Sin-hyok.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and head of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan for the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the WPK, and Pae Pyong-tu, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, were in the platform party.

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, and heads of foreign delegations and delegates were invited to the platform.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president, made a report at the meeting.

O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok View Wreath-Layings

SK1110055190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—Party and government cadres, working people and People's Army soldiers on October 10 laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery and the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremonies were O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yon Hyong-muk and other senior party and state officials.

Wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid in the cemeteries and before the monument in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, working people's organisations, central organs, scientific, educational, culture and art, public health and press organs, units of the Korean People's Army, party and government bodies, administrative organs and cooperative farms in Pyongyang.

The participants paid silent tributes to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, patriotic martyrs and fallen soldiers of the People's Army.

Yi Chong-ok Attends Anniversary Dance

SK1110074690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—A grand evening dance of young people and students here was held yesterday at Kim Il-song square to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The square decked in festive attire was crowded with participants in significant celebration of the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The platform was taken by Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and leading party and state cadres and officials concerned.

It was also occupied by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Invited there were Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Takako Doi, chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Ichiro Ozawa, general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, and heads of delegations and delegates of different countries who have come to Korea to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Seen in the standing were the members of the congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, Chongnyon delegations, home-visiting groups and overseas Koreans from different regions.

Among the guests of honor were 276 delegations and delegates of 126 countries from the five continents of the world, many foreign guests and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

The participants significantly spent the holiday evening, dancing to the tune of the song "A large family" and other songs.

Overseas Koreans and foreign guests joined them in dancing.

Kim Thanks World Leaders for Good Wishes

SK0710105290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent reply messages and replied to foreign party and state leaders in their messages to him on the 42nd founding anniversary of the DPRK.

He sent reply messages and replied to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; M. Gorbachev, president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Ion Iliescu, Romanian president; Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the Mongolian People's Republic; Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Polish Republic; Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary; Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Ranasinghe Premadasa, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Wee Kim Wee, president of the Republic of Singapore; His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea; Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; R. Venkataraman, president of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, president of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution of the Republic of the Sudan; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Ilyas al-hirawi, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Maaouiya Ould Sid-Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen; Jerry John Rawlings, head of state of the Republic of Ghana and chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council; Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general, and Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister, of Mauritius; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA- Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Carlos Salinas de Gortari, president of the United States of Mexico; Erskine Standiford, prime minister of Barbados; Noor Hassanali, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru; James Fitzallen Mitchell, prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; John Melvin Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia; crown prince regent of the Kingdom of Norway;

Margrethe II, queen of Denmark; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic; Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria; and Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland.

The reply messages and replies expressed thanks to them for their warm felicitations and wishes on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il-song Greets U.S. Communist Leader

SK0710102690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0903 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA], on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The message says that Gus Hall, as a veteran communist revolutionary, has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the CPUSA.

The message wishes him greater success in his future work for the accomplishment of the cause of the working class.

Kim Il-song Calls on Song Ping in Pyongyang

SK1110153890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today called on Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the guest house on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Present there were Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song was greeted at the guest house by Song Ping and his party, and Chinese Ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea Zheng Yi.

He conversed with Song Ping in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Cuban Delegation

SK1110121890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1103 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on a visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Present on the occasion were Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban Ambassador to Korea.

The head of the delegation congratulated President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK and wished him long life in good health.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a warm and friendly talk with the guests.

Iranian Delegation Presents Gifts to Leadership

SK0710093090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0914 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the government delegation of the Islamic republic of Iran led by Vice-president [title as received] Mansur Razavi on a visit to our country to participate in celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Present were Vice-premier Kim Tal-hyon, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Iranian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Hassan Dabir [name as received].

On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter of Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and congratulated him on the 45th anniversary of the WPK founding.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests. [Pyongyang KCNA at 0712 GMT on 8 Oct in a related report adds that "dear leader Kim Chong-il received a gift from Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mansur Razavi."]

Talks Held With Delegation

SK1010050590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Talks were held here on October 9 between government delegations of the DPRK and Iran.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Vice-Minister of

Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were members of the delegation led by His Excellency Vice-President Mansur Razavi and Iranian Ambassador to Korea Hassan Dabir.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the development of relations between the two countries and a series of matters of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Thai Military Delegation Visits, Meets O Chin-u

SK1210061390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on October 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by General Phichit Kunlawanit, deputy commander of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were General Kim Kwang-chin and Colonel General Chon Chae-son of the Korean People's Army.

Madagascar Chief Greeted by '100,000 Citizens'

SK0810135290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1023 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, arrived here today on a Korean visit to attend the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up at the airport were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Didier Ratsiraka.

Hung out there were slogan-boards reading "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Malagasy people!" And "Long live friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples!"

The president and his party were met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; officials concerned and Korean Ambassador to Madagascar Chong Tae-hwa.

President Didier Ratsiraka headed for the city after acknowledging the warmly cheers of thousands of people who waved miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The goodwill envoys from Madagascar were warmly welcomed by 100,000 citizens in their holiday best along the route from the approach to Ryonmot-Dong to Kumsong Street through the plaza of the February 8 House of Culture.

President Ratsiraka Leaves

SK1110113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1048 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, left Pyongyang today after visiting Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The president and his entourage were farewelled at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK central committee and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and officials concerned.

A farewell function took place for President Didier Ratsiraka.

A crowd of Pyongyangites wished President Didier Ratsiraka bon voyage at the airport.

Cambodian Prince Sihanouk Arrives in Pyongyang

SK1210122090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1104 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea, and Madame and his entourage, arrived here today by special plane for a visit to Korea.

They were met at the airport by Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Sin An-pang.

Kampuchean Ambassador E.P. to Korea Son Chhum was present at the airport.

Children and Kampuchean Embassy officials presented flowers to His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame.

Laotian Delegations Congratulate Kim Il-song

SK0910231390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the Lao party and state delegation led by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] led by Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the C.C., the Union, on a visit to Korea to participate in celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Present on the occasion were Chief Secretary Choe Mun-son of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, chairman Choe Yong-hae of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Lao Ambassador e.p. to Korea Phongsavat Boupha.

Head of the Lao party and state delegation Sisavat Keobounphan conveyed a personal letter and a gift of Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the C.C., LPRP to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and congratulated him on the 45th WPK founding anniversary.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the LPRYU delegation.

South Korea

Assembly Committee Head on Reunification

SK0710025790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by Yi Song-yul]

[Text] Once again the Korean peninsula is experiencing dramatic and brisk change that may have a profound influence on its future, with the South, North and four major powers seeking an actual end to the Yalta System.

Seoul and Moscow established diplomatic ties last week while Pyongyang and Tokyo have announced they will normalize relations, and it's certain Seoul will establish consular-level ties with Beijing after the Asian Games that end today.

Given the dramatic changes, many South Koreans are happy and at the same time concerned that the Korean people as a whole should never repeat the history of some 100 years ago when the fate of the nation was in the hands of the powers surrounding it.

"Some are thinking about the 2+4 formula like in the German case applied to the Korean problem, but it is sheer nonsense," warns Rep. Pak Chong-su, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee.

"Geopolitically, the Korean peninsula has been an arena of competition among the four major powers, but they are quite different from the four Allied nations that were entitled to meddle in German affairs after WW II," Pak notes.

In an exclusive interview with The Korean Herald, Pak says, "Why should we invite Chinese, Soviets, Japanese or Americans to our reunification affairs?—reunification of the Korean peninsula is basically up to the Korean people, South and North Korea," warning against any possible intentions to exercise influence on the Korean peninsula, on the part of outside powers.

"Of course, in view of the efforts to ensure peace and stability in the peninsula, we can seek cooperation and consultation with them," Pak says.

Concerning the Japanese move to normalize ties with the North, Pak comments: "Many Koreans would be aware of the fact that Tokyo is trying to secure an influential position regarding affairs on the Korean peninsula." And this would be unfortunate and displeasing to many Korean people.

He also advised the Japanese to maintain close consultations with Seoul and Washington in its moves to establish diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

"It goes without saying that Pyongyang-Tokyo normalcy is desirable in that it may lead the North to openness and reforms, but when the Japanese are only making haste, it may delay South-North normalcy," Pak notes.

Hailing Seoul-Moscow normalcy, Pak hopes it will lead the North to openness and reforms and will contribute to bilateral benefits and creating a favorable mood for Korean reunification.

Estimating Moscow's decision to normalize ties with Seoul, Pak notes that "supporting the North as it is would be contrary to Moscow's image of pursuing reforms and new thinking."

"And besides, the Soviets may not want to fall back behind the Japanese and Chinese in exercising influence in the Korean peninsula.

"Maybe they are hoping to gain an influential position on the peninsula and Northeast Asia as like the Americans" Pak analyzes.

In a military sense, supporting the North would seem to make it more isolated and rigid, and so Moscow is becoming a major peacemaker in the region, he sees.

Seoul-Moscow normalcy would serve as a stimulant to the Chinese, who are relatively slow in making changes.

"Now is the time for the Korean people, in the North and South as well, to focus their energy on national reunification. Look at the Germans," Pak says.

Editorial Says North Jeopardizing Soviet Ties

SK0710014190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 90 p 4

[Text] The stand taken by North Korea during the second meeting of working-level officials called at the truce village of Panmunjom Friday to discuss Korea's membership in the United Nations gave a clinching, albeit dismaying, proof of the bigotry and duplicity of the Communist regime in Pyongyang.

On domestic affairs it persists in strong-arm methods and tactics of terror, while it abuses and indulges in wild deception and propaganda capers in foreign relations. North Korean obstinacy and double-dealing became evident again this week with regard to the inter-Korean dialogue on admission of Korea into the world organization.

Earlier, North Korea seemed to be making a shift in its long-standing "one-Korea" policy, suggesting a back-down from its demand for single U.N. membership for South and North Korea. In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, North Korea said that there may be more than one way to approach the question of Korean membership in the United Nations.

Seoul wished to bring Pyongyang around to the reality that a single seat for still divided Korea lacks both precedent and relevance, and to the fact of the recent positive developments in Yemen and Germany, where separate memberships for their split nations did not impede the process of reintegration.

But it was confirmed at the latest Panmunjom encounter that no change has taken place in North Korea's policy, especially in the issue of two Koreas' U.N. membership. Pyongyang has not budged its obstinate opposition to Seoul's call for joining the United Nations together with separate seats for the present.

The ambiguity and duplicity brandished by North Korea clearly aim at their goal of earning time and delusion of world opinion in the course of their tortuous maneuver to cope with the mounting pressure to open their doors, and deal with sizzling internal disaffection.

To seek separate normalization of relations with Japan on the one hand and to reject separate or simultaneous memberships in the United Nations on the other illustrate the height of self-contradiction. The inconsistency runs counter to their claim of accommodation and conciliation with the South for the sake of peaceful coexistence that would pave the way for eventual unification.

Dogmatism and inflexible policy preoccupations are gradually edging North Korea out of the grace of its major ally and tutor—the Soviet Union. Pyongyang of late dares to criticize Moscow's perestroika and approach to Seoul only to displease the Soviet Union. The way out of this predicament lies in agreeing with Seoul to find rational answers consistent with the current of the times.

North Envoy Reported in Bonn To Discuss Ties

SK0810033090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 90 p 1

[YONHAP report from Berlin]

[Text] The North Korean Embassy in East Berlin closed on 3 October. The embassy closed because East Germany's diplomatic relations with 135 countries ended as a result of German unification.

The plaque reading "Embassy of the DPRK" on the embassy building located on (Glinka) Street, East Berlin, was removed on 3 October. Meanwhile, North Korea has sent First Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu to Bonn to discuss turning its embassy in East Berlin into a consulate general and establishing diplomatic relations with the unified Germany.

Seoul, Beijing To Discuss China in APEC

SK0910070990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China have agreed in principle to begin high-level consultations on Chinese membership of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) late this month, a Korean official said Tuesday.

He said the inter-governmental consultations would follow the conclusion of negotiations on exchanging trade offices between the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

Kotra President Yi Son-ki will visit Beijing on Oct. 16 to conclude the negotiations.

"The Chinese Government has notified us that it will present a schedule for high-level talks concerning its APEC membership next week. Our two governments may start substantial talks about the Chinese presence in APEC next month, at the earliest," the official said.

Foreign Ministers Choe Ho-chung of South Korea and Qian Qichen of China agreed to hold a working-level meeting on China's entry into the 12-member APEC when they met in New York on Sept. 27.

In the second APEC ministers meeting in Singapore on July 30-31, Korea, which will chair the third meeting in Seoul in October 1991, was given the authority to negotiate participation of the "three Chinas"—China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The official said Korea and China might engage in substantial talks alternately in Seoul and Beijing.

"The talks may go beyond APEC membership," he said, hinting that they might extend to discussion on further improvement of bilateral ties. An inter-ministerial negotiating group will be formed soon, with ambassador-at-large Yi Si-yong as its head, he added.

Korean officials say establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow on Sept. 30 may accelerate the normalization of Seoul-Beijing ties.

Apec, founded in November 1989, groups Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia. Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, the United States and Canada.

The APEC nations, which account for 60 percent of the world's trade, have been beefing up consultations of late as the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is to end in December.

Trade With USSR Up 71 Percent in Early 1990

SK0810031690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The thaw between South Korea and the Soviet Union boosted bilateral trade 71 percent and personal exchanges 153 percent in January-July, according to government and business sources. The sources said 6,868 Koreans and Soviets visited the other country in the seven months, up 153 percent from the same period last year, and trade was 415.6 million U.S. dollars, up 71.4 percent.

Trade is expected to reach 1.2 billion dollars for the year because of the normalization of Seoul-Moscow relations Sept. 30. Korean conglomerates have business interests in the socialist country that range from logging to petrochemical production.

Samsung Co. has approval from Seoul and Moscow to operate the Moscow sports hotel in a joint venture while Sunkyong Ltd. and six other firms have set up branches in Moscow. It is also considering a leather-processing project and joint-venture production of buthyl rubber.

Leundai Corp. has approval to develop forest land around the far east port of Svetlaya, prospect for oil on Sakhalin Island and in the city of Yakutsk, and build a petrochemical complex costing 200 million dollars.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. has a project to build a Korean trade center in Moscow and Daewoo Corp. is pushing ahead with a joint-venture textile business.

Korea's northern policy and Soviet perestroika stimulated personal and merchandise exchanges, enlarging Korean business access to the Soviet Union. Both countries opened regular direct shipping lines in March.

Exports to China Decrease 14.1 Percent

SK0910014190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 90 p 6

[From the "Business News Briefs" column]

[Text] Korea's exports to China during the first half of this year fell 14.1 percent to $680 million over the same period of last year. Imports from China, however, rose 9.5 percent to $909 million during the period, according to business sources. They attributed the decrease in exports to the tight economic policy taken by the Beijing government. Trade between the two countries is expected to reach last year's level of $3.100 million, they said.

Trade With East Europe Reportedly Increases

SK0610021390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade with East Europe in the first four months was double the level a year earlier, the Bank of Korea (BOK) said Saturday.

It said trade was up 129.7 percent at 209 million U.S. dollars in January-April, accounting for 0.5 percent of total trade, which compares with 0.3 percent in 1989 and 0.2 percent in 1988.

Korea exported electronic and electric goods such as videotape recorders and textile products, and imported chemical, steel and metal products, it said.

Economic exchanges with East Europe will expand in the form of trade, joint ventures and exchanges of technology because of the region's potential purchasing power, BOK said.

It predicted that exports of textile, garment, electric and electronic products to the region will continue to grow and active joint investment in the area of electric home appliances can be expected.

Germany is increasing joint ventures in East Europe in automobiles and machinery while the United States and Japan are seeking joint investment in computers, cars, finance and distribution as restrictions of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls are eased, it reported.

Nine Farm Products Drqpped From GATT List

SK0910030590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea has tentatively decided to exclude rice and eight other agricultural products from import liberalization in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to protect its farming industry, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister said Monday.

The decision was made to protect the security of national food supplies, farmers' income and other non-trade roles of agriculture, Minister Cho Kyong-sik said. The eight other items are beef, pork, chicken, milk and other dairy products, barley, red pepper, garlic, and sesame. The government will drop the nine farm products from the "offer list" to be submitted to GATT and try to keep them off an import liberalization list in the Uruguay Round, he said.

A country list of 320 agricultural items will be handed to GATT later this week or early next week and the offer list a week after submission of the country list, Cho said. The country list provides data on agricultural imports that are restricted, government subsidies for crops, tariff rates, import barriers and export subsidies, the differences between domestic and international prices, and import and export quotas. The offer list outlines plans to reduce support for farmers and tariffs equivalent to the differences between domestic and international prices with schedule, extent and method, and to expand import quotas.

When the government submits the country list to GATT, it will clarify that submission does not mean that Korea will abolish its various farm support systems exactly in accordance with the list, according to a ministry official. This is seen as meaning that the government will stand firm on its decision to name items, such as rice and beef, as non-trade concerns and exclude them from the import liberalization list to protect its farming industry and farmers' income. Rice accounts for 52 percent of the total income of a typical Korean farmer.

According to a draft of the country list, the domestic price of Korean rice averaged 1,552 won (1.2 U.S. dollars) a kilogram in 1986-1988 while the international average was 258 won. The domestic price was 605 percent higher than international price and the government's real subsidy for rice production amounted to 692.6 billion won a year. The domestic sesame price was 1,303 percent higher than the international price, beef 268 percent, banana 879 percent, red pepper 570 percent and garlic 270 percent, according to the country list. The differences between domestic and international prices are one of the main sources of discord between Korea and exporting nations such as the United States and Canada.

The agricultural minister said, however, that if the agricultural market is opened wider "high tariffs will be levied on farm imports to protect our agricultural industry." Cho said those tariffs will be curtailed "step by step" while the government tries to improve productivity and international competitiveness.

The government, faced with harsh protests from farmers over the Uruguay Round negotiations, has had a series of discussions with farmers' organizations and scholars, who say the Uruguay Round may bring the collapse of the nation's farming industry and complain that farmers earn less than urbanites.

Before submitting the two lists, the government will hold public hearings, a "grand discussion on agricultural policies" and government-ruling party consultative meetings, the official said.

Uruguay Round negotiators are due to conclude final accords in Brussels in December on all 15 trade sectors covered by the global talks, aimed at freer world trade. An agreement on farm trade reform is seen by negotiators as a key to the success of the four-year bargaining, but it is unlikely the negotiations will be concluded within December due to striking differences between food exporting and importing countries.

Consortium To Transport Gas From Indonesia

SK0910013790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 90 p 8

[Text] A consortium of seven Korean shipping lines has won the right to transport LNG (liquefied natural gas) that will be imported into the country from Indonesia between 1994 and 2013, the Korea Gas Corporation (KGC) announced yesterday. They are Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Yukong Line, Korea Line Corp., Choyang Shipping Co., Korea Special Shipping Co., Hanjin Shipping Co. and Honam Tanker Co.

The seven companies will take over the carrying of Korea's additional LNG imports totaling 2 million tons annually, KGC officials said. Their choice is in line with the government's policy shift in LNG imports from a CIF [cost, insurance, and freight] basis to an FOB [free on board] basis.

Korea has been importing 2 million tons of LNG annually from Indonesia since 1986 aboard Indonesian LNG carriers and plans to import an additional 2 million tons of LNG from 1994 under a 20-year contract to meet growing domestic demand. But the additional imports were to be given to Korean shipping companies, a move aimed at contributing to the development of the domestic shipping industry.

Officials said the choice of a consortium rather than a certain line is to disperse risks arising from an independent transportation of LNG because the building of LNG carriers needs high technology and huge capital. A number of shipping companies had been in a neck-and-neck battle to win the transportation right for LNG.

It is learned that KGC will place an order for two LNG carriers shortly. Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. will hold a controlling share in the first LNG carrier while Yukong Line will become the largest shareholder of the second LNG carrier, KGC officials said. The other five shipping lines will hold from 3 to 8 percent in the two LNG carriers. LNG carrying is viewed as a "golden goose" because Korea's LNG demands are growing at a rapid pace. Korea's LNG demands are expected to climb to 6 million tons in 1996.

Firms Want To Import Labor From Southeast Asia

SK1110102090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—Many South Korean employers want the government to let them hire cheap labor from Southeast Asia, the Industrial Advancement Administration (IAA) said on Thursday. It said that of 1,046 small- and medium-sized companies polled by the IAA, which is under the control of the Trade and Industry Ministry, 227 with exports of 1.253 billion U.S. dollars in 1989 want the government to give Southeast Asians work permits because of their low wages. The companies, which get technological advice from IAA, said cheap labor would improve their international competitiveness. A shortage of technicians is also a big problem, it said.

Ambassador to Kuwait Returned to Seoul 30 Sep

SK1110125690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—Ambassador So Pyong-yong and three other officials at the South Korean Embassy in Kuwait returned to Seoul on Sept. 30, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

So and other South Korean diplomats moved to Iraq on Sept. 2 as they were not able to continue routine works at their embassy. They originally planned to return to Seoul immediately but had to delay their departure as they failed to obtain official permissions until Sept. 26, according to the official.

The diplomats will return to Kuwait as soon as the situation there is normalized, the official said.

Talks on Opposition Merger Unlikely Soon

SK0610003390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The proposed three-way talks for the merger of opposition forces are unlikely to materialize soon. The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is yet to accept the three-way talks proposed by Yi Ki-taek, president of the splinter Democratic Party [DP] Sept. 19.

The seemingly remote possibility of realizing the three-way talks plus the stalled negotiations for the opposition merger being pushed by the PPD, indicate that the chances for an opposition merger in the immediate future are slim, a political analyst observed yesterday.

Chang Ki-uk, former lawmaker and now a member of the splinter opposition party DP reportedly paid a call to Kim Tae-chung Tuesday to propose the three-way meeting to be held tomorrow but drew only a cool reaction. Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to hold a press conference Monday (Oct. 8) to expound his party's position on normalization of parliament politics which have been paralyzed in the wake of the mass resignations tendered by his party's lawmakers last July. It is not yet known whether Kim would make a decision on the controversial issue of the opposition merger during the press conference.

The three parties involved—PPD, DP and other nonparliament opposition forces—inaugurated a 15-man preparatory committee for opposition merger Aug. 24 but the three-way negotiations have been stalled in connection with the leadership formula of the proposed merger. The splinter DP insisted that leadership of the proposed opposition party be collective and should continue through to the end of the national inauguration convention to be held after the general elections in early 1992. Reacting sensitively to the collective leadership which would virtually keep Kim Tae-chung from exercising his power until after the crucial general elections in 1992, the PPD hesitates to join the proposed three-way talks for opposition merger proposed by Yi Ki- taek.

Editorial Views DLP, PPD Political Battle

SK0610004990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Revival of Politics"]

[Text] The political world, after a lull for the Chusok [Korean Thanksgiving] holidays this week, is now expected to heat up. The parties, first of all, will have to make crucial decisions over the festering dispute represented by the opposition boycott of the National Assembly that has lasted for the past two months.

Main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to hold a press conference next Monday to make his party position clear concerning the parliamentary boycott. Kim is likely to choose between the unconditional return of his party lawmakers to the Assembly or touch off a fierce extra-parliamentary struggle against the ruling camp.

Kim, the leader of the major opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], has deferred a formal announcement of his "resolution" with regard to the issue of the future party strategy. Kim earlier declared that his party would make a final decision on the matter after a caucus meeting of his party lawmakers last Saturday.

After a heated debate, the lawmakers reached a consensus to continue their parliamentary boycott but not to immediately launch political struggles outside the Assembly. The caucus only reffirmed that the PPD lawmakers would not attend the Assembly session without a situational change justifying it.

The PPD lawmakers' decision was appropriate, giving more time for the ruling party to come up with some favorable response to the PPD's preconditions for their Assembly return. As a matter of course, the caucus endorsed a softened two-point condition set by party leader Kim—the ruling camp's public pledge not to seek a cabinet parliamentary system through another constitutional amendment and an overall implementation of the local autonomy system across the country.

In the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], executive chairman Kim Yong-sam has put off an Assembly schedule to deliberate the government-proposed supplementary budget bill until next week, in a gesture to wait for the opposition legislators' Assembly comeback. Nonetheless, Kim threatened to take unilateral action on the money bill, if the opposition lawmakers continue to refuse to attend the Assembly.

In this critical situation, the rival parties could have engaged in negotiations to pave the way for the opposition Assemblymen's return. However, there were, disappointingly, no noticeable contacts between the rival parties formally or behind the scenes.

The opposition party even abruptly canceled a meeting of bipartisan secretaries general to fix the date for a by-election in the Yonggwang-Hampyong constituency on the ground that the party contact with the ruling party might be misunderstood as negotiation on the PPD lawmakers' return to the Assembly. The by-election is to fill a vacancy left by former legislator So Kyong-won who was convicted of violating the National Security Law with his unauthorized visit to North Korea.

The PPD reasoned that the ruling DLP had available no unitary and responsible venue for negotiations due to its intra-party factional feud, pointing to DLP power struggles especially between Kim Yong-sam and former ruling party leaders.

The PPD leader Kim has virtually set next Monday as the deadline for the ruling party to come up with a favorable response to his proposed two-point condition for the PPD legislators' return to parliament. Unless, the ruling party complies with Kim's ultimatum, he is obliged to take the course of frontal confrontations with the ruling camp, including holding mass rallies and street demonstrations.

With the ball now in the ruling party's court, the DLP factions are reportedly working on a joint stand on the PPD conditions. The DLP is ready to accommodate the PPD request for the enforcement of local autonomy system but they apparently have yet to strike out an agreement on a reply to the other demand for the clear-cut disavowal of the cabinet parliamentary system.

Bill Outlines Steps To Punish 'Sea Polluters'

SK1010005490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The Environment Ministry has drafted a revision bill to the Marine Pollution Prevention Act to strengthen punishment for sea polluters, a spokesman said yesterday.

The ministry move was designed to induce vessel owners to take precautions to prevent oil leaks which cause serious damage to marine life.

Sea polluters and their vessel owners will face up to five years in jail or up to 100 million won in fines, the ministry said.

Besides imprisonment or fines, they will be responsible for compensating residents for their property losses and cleaning up polluted regions, it said.

Meanwhile, a task force in charge of prevention of marine pollution will set up a branch office in the Home Ministry, assuming the role of maritime police.

77 Percent Polled 'Not Satisfied' With Parliament

SK0610074990 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 90 p 6

[Report on a poll taken by the National Assembly-affiliated Korea Institute for the Development of the National Assembly headed by Pak Tong-so, professor at Seoul National University, among 2,300 adults of both sexes across the country, under the theme of "How the people perceive the National Assembly and assemblymen"—date not given]

[Text] In this poll, the respondents were asked to answer 43 questions. The purpose of this poll was to ask them how they perceive the status of the National Assembly in terms of power structure; how they rate the activities of the lawmakers; and how they view the operation of the National Assembly. Since 81.6 percent, 1,652, of the polled identified themselves as from the middle class, the results of this poll can be said to represent the common view of the people.

The Status of the National Assembly

First of all, 65.1 percent of the polled do not regard the National Assembly as the center of state affairs, while 77 percent say they are not satisfied with what the National Assembly does. The reason for this can be seen in the vast difference of opinion reflected in the poll as follows: seventy-two percent believe that the National Assembly fails to represent the people, whereas only 5 percent hold the opposite opinion. Also, 60 percent of the respondents say that the National Assembly does not provide checks and balances on the administration, while 7 percent say the opposite.

Such negative opinions come mostly from the young, high-income urban dwellers with a higher education. In particular, the number of people in this poll who say that they regard the National Assembly as "good-for-nothing," about 60 percent, as opposed to the 19 percent and 18 percent at the outset and the end of the Fourth Republic respectively, and 26 percent shown in the 1985 polls, clearly shows how the present political situation is perceived by the people.

Of the images of the National Assembly pictured by the general public, the perception of the National Assembly to be "a disorderly forum replete with violence," 20.3 percent, stands out. This is a far cry even from the mainstream opinion in 1985. The majority of the polled in the 1985 poll perceived the parliament to be an institution that tries to represent the public opinion as much as possible.

In this poll, the highest percentage of the respondents, 30.7, say that student groups are the best at holding the administration in check. The press, the parliament, common citizens, and intellectuals are cited as the groups that are seen to be providing checks and balances on the administration, in the order of 25.3 percent, 11.5 percent, 8.2 percent, and 5.6 percent. Also, to a question that asked which is the most trustworthy institution, the majority of the polled, 31.3 percent, say "there is no such thing as a trustworthy institution," while 25.4 percent cite the press, 18.6 percent universities, 11.1 percent the administration, 9.8 percent the judiciary branch. With only 3.7 percent citing the parliament as a trustworthy institution, the poll shows that the majority of the people hold the parliament in strong distrust.

Rates Given to Lawmakers' Activities

As to how they view the quality of lawmakers, 46.4 percent of the polled say "There are no more than 20 lawmakers worth trusting with state affairs" and 50 percent say "I find only 30 to whom we can trust the state affairs." Of the respondents, 44.9 percent believe the lawmakers specialists and 65.4 perceive them to be dishonest.

As to whether the lawmakers are trustworthy, reasonable, responsible, serious and careful, open, and logical, between 2.1 and 2.6 percent, below the average of 3 percent, say "yes," while 25.7 percent of the respondents in a 1982 poll found the lawmakers to be sincere and humble.

An interesting opinion about the lawmakers being the representatives of the people, many in Yongnam region [North and South Kyongsang Provinces], 37.1 percent, believe that the lawmakers are working for themselves, whereas an equally large number of people in Honam region [North and South Cholla Provinces], 35.3 percent, think that the lawmakers are working for their party. With a higher percentage of people in Honam region than in any other provinces remembering the names of lawmakers better, the poll reveals the stronger ties in this region between the constituents and the elected.

"Shouting, heckling, and violence-wielding" are regarded as the most detested behavior of lawmakers and 24.7 percent demand that they be "dismissed immediately" and 32.1 percent say that "they must be strongly rebuked," whereas 11.4 percent say that "there is nothing we can do about them because they are entitled to do such things" and 20.7 percent even respond that "their behavior is so good that they satisfy us," thereby disclosing the diversity of political awareness of the people.

In particular, the revelation of the fact that young men in or from Honam region are among the highest percentage of those polled are opposed to punishing the violence-wielding lawmakers is very indicative of the deep-rooted hostility of this region toward the ruling party.

Operation of the National Assembly

From the First National Assembly until the 12th, the National Assembly was inoperative for 26.5 percent of the number of days when the National Assembly was in session. In the meantime, 53.6 percent of the respondents preferred the current rules on the number of days when the National Assembly convenes, and 30.7 percent said that "holding meetings from 1000 in the morning until midnight is the best."

Also, 64.2 percent said that "ministers and vice ministers must appear at the National Assembly," and only 14.1 percent said that their appearance at the National Assembly must be reduced because it hinders their normal activities. This means that people believe that ministers and vice ministers must appear at the National Assembly irrespective of whether or not their appearances may hinder their normal activities.

Concerning lawmakers' speeches to main sessions of the National Assembly or questions at committee sessions, 35.8 percent said that "their speeches are filled with irresponsible slanders"; 22.2 percent said that "their speeches are insubstantial"; and 21.8 percent said that "lawmakers speak at the National Assembly just to win popularity." As was seen, people have a negative view on lawmakers' speeches at the National Assembly. However, concerning the duration of each speech, 59.6 percent said that "30 minutes, the current limit, is good."

Concerning the National Assembly's inspection of state affairs, 39.3 percent said that "local government offices must also be inspected," and 38.6 percent said that "central and local government offices must be flexibly chosen for inspection." This means that people oppose a plan for the National Assembly to mainly inspect government policies.

Concerning the activities of the National Assembly's special committees for handling the legacies of the Fifth Republic, 27.8 percent said that "they were sufficient"; 32.8 percent said that "they are insufficient"; and 39.4 percent neither approved nor disapproved of them.

It was found that people think that lawmakers carry out their activities in an unsophisticated manner, and 1,632 respondent, 82.8 percent, said that they want to watch lawmakers' activities in the National Assembly on TV.

Also, 40.8 preferred write-in votes, and 39.3 percent opposed them. Respondents have a critical view on lawmakers' foreign trips: 41 percent said that they make foreign trips "too often."

Also, 52.9 percent oppose a plan to "give lawmakers a raise to prevent them from being involved in irregularities," and 69.9 percent supported a plan for the National Assembly to open hearings to examine and decide on budget plans.

National Assembly and Parties

Concerning ways for each party to nominate candidates for the National Assembly, 57.6 percent said that "at the recommendation of local party chapters, the central party must choose candidates." It was found that people prefer the central party's nomination at the recommendation of local party chapters to the central party's unilateral nomination.

Concerning the "number of lawmakers to be elected from each election district," 50.8 percent preferred one lawmaker, and 35.6 percent preferred two.

Also, 45.7 percent said that "parties in the National Assembly must be divided along a conservative-reformist line." This means that people want political stability under a political structure in which conservatives and reformists exist in the National Assembly at the same time. People also said that it is necessary to allow "cross voting."

Concerning the question of "how a lawmaker must vote when his opinion and that of his party differ?", 60 percent said that "each lawmaker must be allowed to freely vote unless the issue in question is very important for the sake of the country." This response appears to be important in improving the operation of the National Assembly.

Concerning the local autonomy system, in particular, 41.1 percent said that "because of the evil practices of party politics, political parties must not be allowed to participate in local autonomy elections." This means that people have a negative view on parties' nomination of candidates for local autonomy elections, a controversial issue at the moment. Meanwhile, 27 percent said that "political parties must be allowed to participate in local autonomy elections." Among the people who approved of political parties' participation in local autonomy elections, 51.2 percent said that "it is all right for local parties to be born."

In this poll, people pointed out that Korean politics lack "political balance," a structural defect of Korean politics.

This poll was conducted a time when the revision of the National Assembly Law is just around the corner. Therefore, the results of this poll can be used as important data for such revision, and it is expected that measures will soon been devised to prevent people from being estranged from politics.

* Non-Native Leaders in North, South Identified

902C0285 Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean
Aug 90 pp 272-285

[Article by Chon Chin-u: "Those Who Went Over to the North, Those Who Came Over to the South"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

Some Were Abducted, Others Went Voluntarily

The North-South negotiations (April 1948) and the Haeju representatives congress (August 1948) touched off massive defections to the North in 1948 and thereafter. The North-South Joint Conference, held to oppose the scheduled 10 May elections for a separate South Korean government, was attended by representatives of right-wing political parties and social organizations, including Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik, and those of parties and organizations affiliated with DNF [the Democratic National Front] such as the South Korea Labor Party [SKLP], the Socialist Democratic Party, the Working People's Party, the Korean Language Research Society, the Masses Alliance, the South Korea Democratic Alliance of Christians, the National Construction Youth Association and the National Confucian League. Of the 56 parties and organizations that participated in the conference, 41 were from South Korea, according to records.

Kim Ku, Kim Kyu-sik and all other representatives of right-wing parties and organizations returned to Seoul from Pyongyang after the 4-day conference but a majority of leftist leaders chose to remain in Pyongyang; among them were Hong Myong-hui (chairman of the Democratic Independence Party), Yi Kuk-no (committee member of the Alliance for National Independence), Yi Yong (vice chairman of the Working People's Party), Yi Yong (president of the New Progressive Party), Kim Il-chong (representative of the Democratic Party for Korea's Independence), Yu Yong-chun (chairwomen of the Women's Union), and Kim Chang-chun (chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Christians).

With regard to the "Haeju Congress of Representatives" held to elect deputies to represent South Korea in the founding of the "People's Republic of Korea," the DNF selected 1,080 delegates and it is known that 1,002 of them crossed the border to the North to take part in the event. This congress was attended by those affiliated with SKLP who had gone to the North earlier, including Pak Hon-yong, Hong Myong-hui, Ho Hon, Y Sung-yop, Yi Kuk-no and Kim Won-pong, and members of leftist parties and organizations who crossed the border for the event, including Kim Tal-sam, who led the "3 April [1948] riot" in Cheju Island.

People who crossed the border to the North during the Korean war are divided into two groups—those who voluntarily went over and those who were abducted. There were also cases difficult to identify as to which category they belong to (e.g., cases of the so-called volunteer army members and compulsory labor draftees). The following is a list of leading figures known to have been among those people: (shown in parentheses are their major past titles and/or posts held at the time)

Those who were abducted to the North: Kwon Tae-ui (member of the constituent National Assembly), Kim Kyu-sik (vice president of the Provisional Government, representative to the North-South negotiations), Kim Tong-hwan (poet), Kim Sang-tok (member of the constituent National Assembly), Kim Ok (poet), Kim Yong-mu (lawyer, member of the second House of Representatives), Myong Che-se (chairman of the first Board of Audit, adviser to the ROK National Conference for Expediting Independence), Paek Kwan-su (president of TONG-A ILBO, member of the constituent National Assembly), Pak Yol (activist for independence), Hyon Sang-yun (president of Korea University), Son Chin-tae (dean of the College of Education of Seoul National University [SNU]), An Chae-hong (anti-Japanese independence fighter, member of the transitional legislature), Om Hang-sop (activist for independence, director of the Propaganda Department of the Provisional Government, representative to the North-South negotiations), Won Se-hun (member of the second House of Representatives), Yi Kwang-su (novelist), Cho So-ang (activist for independence, member of the second House of Representatives), Cho Hon-yong (poet, father of Cho Chi-hun; member of the second House of Representatives), Cho In-po (historian, first chairman of the Inspection Committee), Choe Tong-kyu (educator, third SNU president), Choe Rin (one of the 33 members of the 1 March Movement, Chondo Cult preacher), Pang Ung-mo president of CHOSON ILBO).

Those who went over to the North voluntarily: Kang Uk-chung, Kim Ok-chu, Kim Pyong-hoe, Pae Chung-hyok and Yi Mun-won (all members of the constituent National Assembly; defected while serving a prison term after arrested in the 1949 National Assembly "fraction incident"), Pak Tae-won (novelist), Kim Sok-hyong (national history scholar), An Ki-yong (composer, regarded as one of Western music pioneers in Korea who also included Hyon Che-myong and Hong Nan-pa; in the 1930's, fell in love with Kim Hyon-sun, one of his students at Ewha Women's College where he worked, eloped to Shanghai to become the talk of the town and the hero in the novel "Roving Musician" by Pang In-kun, a popular writer), Yi Kon-u (composer, who composed "Oh Mother, Oh Sister, "Golden Turf" and others), Yi Sung-ki (chemist, dean of the SNU Engineering College), Cho Sang-son and Kong Ki-nam (musicians of national classical music).

Missing: Kim Ki-rim (poet and critic), Chong Chi-yong (poet, killed in a bombing in September 1950 en route to the North according to North Korean allegations).

"Purge" of Southerners

To fully tell the "rest of the story" about them, information and data available are too limited. In some cases, their fate is totally unknown and in many cases, the available information is no more than unconfirmed presumptions. Lately, stories about a few of them have been made available by sources of ROK-USSR and ROK-China relations, who were quoting persons from North Korea currently staying in the Soviet Union or China. In these cases, too, however, it should be noted that the information is no more than verbal and can hardly be considered objectively authentic.

However, in contrast to the fact that a majority of North Korean refugees and defectors to the South were integrated and assimilated into the South Korean society relatively smoothly, a considerably large number of South Koreans who went over to the North (important figures in particular) were "purged" in the course of North Korean power struggles for the leadership. It can be said that this makes a striking difference even when the political backgrounds of those involved and the gap between the two systems are taken into account.

The typical example is the purge of SKLP faction members carried out immediately after the Korean war. Faction leaders, including Pak Hon-yong, Yi Kang-kuk, Yi Sung-yop, Yim Hwa, Kim Nam-chon and Sol Chong-sik, were executed on the trumped up charges that they were responsible for the defeat in the war. In the case of Yi Won-cho, a critic, it is known that he committed suicide in the Pyongyang prison in April 1955 while serving a 12-year term. Cho So-ang, who, after his abduction to the North, served as member of the Supreme Committee of the Council for Promoting Peaceful Reunification through early 1958, was executed in December 1958 on the charges of espionage, antiparty and antigovernment activities. Also known to have been implicated in the same case and purged are Won Se-hun, member of the second House of Representatives; independence activists Kim Sang-tok and Om Hang-sop; and Kim Yak-su and Yi Mun-won, both involved in the 1949 National Assembly "fraction" incident.

Novelist Yi Tae-chun was removed by Han Sol-ya and his group in January 1958; then, Han Sol-ya himself was reportedly accused of sectarianism and purged in August 1962. Composer Kim Sun-nam (known to have been barred from creative activity in 1954 and died in 1984), An Ki-ok, Cho Sang-son and Kong Ki-nam, all musicians of national classical music, are also known to have been purged at about the same time.

Among the figures known to have become missing or died at the time of the Korean war are Kim Ki-rim, Chong Chi-yong, Kim Sa-ryang (novelist and playwright), Paek Kwan-su, Ho Hon, Yi Kwang-su, Son Chin-tae, Chong In-po, Kim Kyu-sik, and Choe Kyu-tong.

Meanwhile, Hong Myong-hui—who, after his entry into the North, served as vice premier of the first North Korean cabinet and later as chairman of the North Korean IOC and vice chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly, who is the author of the novel "Kkokchong Yim"—died of illness in March

1968. Yi Kuk-no, minister without portfolio in the first North Korean cabinet, died in 1982, and composer An Ki-yong in 1983. Novelist Yi Ki-yong, who served as chairman of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions in 1968, died in August 1984. And Pak Tae-won (who was accused of involvement in the 1958 SKLP faction case and expelled to a collective farm in Kangso, South Pyongan Province; was later reinstated but lost his eyesight; wrote the masterwork "The 1894 Peasants War") died in 1986.

Other known deaths include Hwang Chol, who served as president of the National Play Theater, in 1961; An Chae-hong, member of the Supreme Committee of the Council for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North, in 1965; Won Hong-ku, director of the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Science, in 1970; Cho Hon-yong (director of the Secretariat of the Council for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North) in May 1988. About religionist Choe Rin, poet Kim Tong-hwan and dancer Choe Sung-hui, there have been reliable but not officially confirmed reports about their deaths.

Of those who went over (or were abducted) to the North, leading figures active until lately include: Kang Ok-chung, Kwon Tae-hui, Kim Ok, Hong Ki-mun, Kim Sok-hyong, Mun Ye-pong, Pak Se-yong, Pak Pal-yang, Pae-chung-hyok, Song Yong, Yi Kon-u, Yi Kun-yong, Yi Tan, Yi Chung-ki, Cho Yong-chul (songwriter of popular songs; wrote "Falling Flowers, Flowing Water," "In Chinju a Thousand Miles Away," "Virgin and Bachelor" and others before going over to the North in 1948). Most of their activities, however, are known to be very much limited because of old age. Another characteristic point of those from the South is that as they became old, they mostly left their fields of specialty and began working in the "the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland."

The Bourgeoisie and War Refugees

American professor Bruce Cummings, known for research on the Korean war, wrote in the foreword of his book "Origin of the Korean War": "It can be said that the significance of the liberation from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule was important indeed in the sense that it brought the liberation from the dual class exploitation; however, the division of the country that came with it created the opposing class structures in the North and the South in the short period of five years that followed. The state of class confrontation thus created was one of the factors that caused the Korean war."

His diagnosis identifying social changes in North and South Korea—besides the international factor, namely, the U.S.-USSR confrontation—as responsible for the outbreak of the Korean war could be controversial depending on perspectives. Nevertheless, it offers a basis for an analysis of the backgrounds of the "mass migration" between the North and the South at the time.

Those who came over to the South in the 1945-53 period can generally be divided into categories such as proprietary classes including landowners; pro-Japanese elements, religionists (Christians in particular), anticommunist politicians, and war refugees. While there are no data available on the exact number of Northerners in each group, war refugees presumably represented the largest group.

Supporting this presumption, a survey conducted by Pak Myong-son, lecturer at Ewha Women's University, in 1982, found that more than 40 percent of those who responded to the questionnaire had come to the South after the 4 January [1951] retreat [to the Pusan perimeter]. With regard to their motives, the same survey indicated that in pre-liberation cases, they came to the South mostly for education, employment or seeking employment, and that in the post-liberation period, namely after the establishment of the communist system in North Korea, it was for political and ideological reasons and for the reason of confiscation of property by the communist government that they came to the South. After the outbreak of the Korean war, the survey found, ROK military operations urging them to flee to the South and the invasion by the Chinese communist troops were the main motives. To examine the motives by social classes, in the cases of proprietary classes such as landowners, middle-class peasants, and the upper and upper-middle classes, the confiscation of property by land reform and other means and ideological, political reasons accounted for an overwhelmingly high percentage; on the other hand, in the cases of petty peasants and lower classes, the urging by the ROK military and employment or seeking employment took high percentages.

The survey indicated that upper-class refugees to the South were the biggest victims of the post-liberation socialist reforms in North Korea including the land reform, labor reform and the nationalization of industry. At the same time, this fact laid the basis for middle- and upper-class refugees to maintain generally the same class status in their subsequent integration and assimilation processes in the South Korean society. In those days, the North Korean levels of education and industrial development were higher than the South Korean. In addition, those refugees had financial resources and their clear-cut anticommunist consciousness. These were the factors that made their integration and assimilation into the South Korean society, which was dedicated to anticommunism and capitalism, that much easier. It appears that these factors enabled them to lay the foundations on which to establish themselves as forces that are pro-government in absolute or symbolical terms.

An interesting point in the Pak Myong-son survey is that most of those Northerners returned in their generation to the same strata they had belonged to before coming to the South, and that the second-generation Northerners have moved upward in terms of social strata. In other words, in the class shift between the two generations, it clearly shows that while refugees themselves settled down back in the old intermediate classes, they played the supporting role to have their sons and daughters move upward to the upper or upper-middle classes of organizations and to the new intermediate classes.

Needless to say, the hardships and sorrow experienced by a majority of Northerners who came to the South as "the wretched from across the 38th parallel" was by no means light. The displaced people "desperately" fought to find a base of living for themselves; as a result, postwar commercial activities at the East Gate and South Gate markets in Seoul and in such cities as Pusan and Inchon were virtually dominated by Northerners. Meanwhile, except the upper-class elite, an overwhelming majority of them were absorbed into non-organizational sectors of the society rather than organizational in what reflects limits and alienation for them in the South Korean society dominated by kinship, regionalism and school relations. Especially, in many cases, they left their homes alone or with part of their families, thinking that they would be gone just temporarily; based on this fact, it may very well be said that even after establishing themselves in the South Korean society economically, they could not get to the point of finding psychological comfort in it.

For example, as emigrations to the United States—which account for 80 percent of the total emigrations—jumped from 200 in 1962 to 2,000 in 1963, and to 23,000 in 1969, and again tenfold to 276,000 over the 10 years 1970-1979 (figures, based on Foreign Ministry data, include adoptions), refugees from the North accounted for more than 70 percent of the emigrants in the early period of mass emigrations.

In his interpretation of the mass emigrations of refugees North, Kim Nam-sik, committee member of the Peace Institute, says that "the alienation felt by first-generation refugees unable to take root in the South Korean society must have acted as a major factor." However, Won Yong-ku, Hwanghae Province governor of the Agency of the Five Northern Provinces, comments: "Indeed, it could have been that they hardly found themselves feeling at home even after settling down more or less in the South Korean society, but, more importantly, their apprehensions over political developments and thoughts that they would after all be unable to go home to the North were bigger factors that prompted them to emigrate, I believe."

Northerners Represent 18 Percent of Cabinet Ministers to Date

The weight and role of the elite-class Northerners in the South Korean society has been conspicuous, and even disproportionately remarkable compared with the total number of them. For example, persons from the North (of the first- and second-generations) account for approximately 18 percent of those who served or are serving in cabinet-level posts from the founding of the ROK Government to the Sixth Republic; in the cases of entrepreneurs and business managers, the proportion of Northerners is approximately four times the national average (according to the "Modernization of the ROK Economy and Society" by the Korea Development Institute). Especially, in the 1950's and the early 1960's, namely, from the First Republic to the Third Republic, Northerners became increasingly active. A 1963 survey showed that of the political leaders then, those from Pyongan Provinces beat Seoulites 11.2 percent to 10.8 percent, and that those from Hamgyong Provinces represented 6.5 percent and Hwanghae Province 4.0 percent ("Social Backgrounds of ROK Political Leaders: a Statistical Survey of the Political Elite" by Prof. Han Pae-ho, Korea University).

These figures most likely reflect such major factors as the financial resources, commercial and industrial backgrounds involved as well as the refugees' educational levels, which surpassed the national average at the time as pointed out earlier (the above-mentioned Pak Myong-son survey showed 75 percent of the respondents as middle school graduates and 50 percent as high school graduates). Another factor that should not be overlooked is the fact that the Syngman Rhee regime embraced en masse technocrats and ex-military and police officers who had served under the Japanese imperialist government.

Meanwhile, according to "The State of the Five Provinces: 1976," published by the Agency of the Five Northern Provinces, numerically, Hwanghae Province topped the list of Northerners who came to the South with 1.4 million, followed by South Pyongan, South Hamgyong, North Pyongan and North Hamgyong Provinces in that order; however, those from Hwanghae Province were relatively low in terms of social advances, presumably because war refugees, for geographical reasons, comprised a larger proportion compared with the cases of other provinces.

Northerners on the Ebb After the 1961 Military Coup

Generally, the promotions of the elite Northerners to key posts of power shifted to a downswing beginning in the early 1960's. While the decline was in a way an inevitable development from the aging of the first-generation Northerners and the resultant shift in generation, the standing interpretation is that political considerations by the Pak Chong-hui regime and the following governments combined worked as background factors. The typical example is the decline of Northerners in the military leadership. The military leadership, dominated by the Pyongan and Hamgyong provincial factions since the days of Brigadier General Yi Ung-chun (Anju, South Pyongan), the first Army chief of staff, and as represented by Paek Son-yop (Kangso, South Pyongan) and Chong Il-kwon (Kyongwon, North Hamgyong), began its shift to the hands of Southerners (mainly from Kyongsang Provinces) with the term of Chang To-yong (Yongchon, North Pyongan) beginning in 1961. Kang Yong-hun, presently prime minister and a native of Changsong, North Pyongan, was appointed commandant of the Military Academy in 1960 but was retired to the reserve list (in 1961; the rank at the time, lieutenant general) on charges of "counterrevolutionary activities" and it is known that this development, too, had something to do with the military reorganization process under way at the time. It is said that when he was ambassador to the UK in 1981, Kang Yong-hun complained to No Tae-u, then minister of state, who visited London, saying "How could they, the new military leadership, treat elders of the military like this?" The retiring to the reserve list in 1972 of Chae Myong-sin (Oksan, Hwanghae)—who served as commander of the ROK Force in the Vietnam War in 1965 and commander of the 2d Army in 1969—virtually marked an end of the Northerners' era in the military, it is said.

Meanwhile, 16 Northerners were appointed cabinet ministers in the First Republic, 11 in the Second Republic (including five in the provisional cabinet), 47 in the Third Republic (including 21 in the military revolutionary government), 14 in the Fourth Republic, and 13 in the Fifth Republic, while in the Sixth Republic six Northerners were appointed cabinet members, including Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, as of the end of June this year. In terms of absolute number, the figure was indeed overwhelmingly high in the Third Republic era but, should the duration of each regime be taken into account, one will find that Northerners in cabinet posts have been, in relative percentage, on the decrease.

When, in the party and government reshuffles in December 1988, Kang Yong-hun was appointed prime minister and Kim Chae-sun (Pyongyang, presently Democratic Liberal Party legislator) was named as speaker of the National Assembly and Hong Song-chol (Unyul, Hwanghae; presently, minister of the National Unification Board) to the post of secretary general for the president, they appeared to be set for a troika leadership, drawing public attention to the rise of Northerners. Since the three-party merger in January, however, they have not seen in the forefront. Besides the above three persons, personages then counted as belonging to a "new elders group" included these Northerners: Kang Won-yong (Iwon, South Hamgyong; chairman of the Broadcasting Committee), So Yong-hun (Yongbyon, North Pyongan; former president of KBS [Korean Broadcasting System]), Yi Han-pin (Hamju, South Hamgyong; former deputy prime minister); and Yang Ho-min (Pyongyang, former CHOSON ILBO Editorial Board member). Some observers then held that behind their rise was the "consideration" of government authorities for the support Northerners gave No Tae-u in the 1987 presidential election in the wake of the permit granted for the founding of Tonghwa Bank.

"Until the outbreak of the Korean war, Northerners had virtually monopolized the political, military and commercial power in this country," those old retired Northerners would say, nostalgically and in part venting their grievances, to everyone they see. What they mean is that in the First Republic days, the president himself was a Northerner, that top military leaders were mostly Northerners including Generals Paek Son-yop and Chong Il-kwon, and that the list of magnates was topped by "Pak Hung-sik of the Hwasin Group," another Northerner.

Pak Hung-sik, from Yonggang, South Pyongan, had been considered the wealthiest Korean until the liberation. The owner of the so-called Kingdom of Department Store, however, fell bankrupt by the failure of Hwasin Sony, a joint venture of Hunghan Chemical Fiber and Japan's Sony established after the 16 May [1961] military coup by the advice of the military government. Now he is no more than a "rich man of the olden days" only remembered by Northerners recalling the good old days. Also among the men of wealth from the North were Tan Sa-chon (Sohung, Hwanghae), founder of Hankuk Cotton Textile, and Sol Kyong-tong (Cholsan, North Pyongan; deceased in 1974) of Taehan Textile. But most of them had to yield their leader posts to the new rising cliques since the 1960's. Meanwhile, Kim Yon-kyu (Hamhung, South Hamgyong), who expanded operations of Taehan Heavy Machinery after the liberation and was called "father of the Korean machine industry," marked another case of bankruptcy by handing over the management of Taehan Heavy Machinery to Kia Motors Corporation.

The fall or decline of the first-generation entrepreneurs from the North was accelerated by a combination of factors including the rapid modernization of the economic scale, changes in the industrial structure, problems in management technique and a shift in generation; nevertheless, a no small number of Northerners still hang on to the notion that "people from the North" were subjected to the handicap of the displaced as they "fell short in political power" in the deepening politics-economics structural collusion since the 1960's.

The current list of active business leaders includes these Northerners: Yu Chang-sun (Anju, South Pyongan), president of the Federation of the Korean Industries; Chong Chu-yong (Tongchon, Kangwon), chairman of the Hyundai Group; Pak Yong-hak (Tongchon, Kangwon), president of the ROK National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation; So Song-hwan (Pyongsan, Hwanghae), chairman of Pacific Chemical Company; Yi Pil-sok (Kangso, South Pyongnam), chairman of International Fire and Marine Insurance; Yim Kwang-chong (Kaesong), chairman of Hankook Cosmetics Company; Yu Song-yon (Hamju, South Hamgyong), chairman of Samchully Pharmaceutical Company; Kim Chae-sop (Pyongyang), chairman of Youngchang Akki Company; Kim Pok-yong (Iwon, South Hamgyong), president of Maeil Dairy Industry; Ko Hong-myong (Kaesong), chairman of the Pilot Chemical Korea Company; Pak Sung-pol (Hamju, South Hamgyong), president of Saempyo Foodstuff Company; Pak Yul-son (Munchon, South Hamgyong), chairman of Oriental Lumber Industrial Company; Sol Kuk-hwan (Tanchon, South Hamgyong), chairman of Korea Tourist Bureau; U Sang-ki (Kaesong), chairman of Sindo-Richo Company; Yu Tukhan (Pyongyang), chairman of Yu-Yu Company; An In-hyok (Yongchon, North Pyongan), chairman of Bayer

Pharma. Korea; Ho Chae-kyong (Kaepung, Kyonggi), chairman of Hanil Cement Manufacturing Company; and Choe Tae-sop (Chongju, South Pyongan), chairman of Hankuk Glass Industry Company; Yi Chong-nim (Kaesong), chairman of Korea Petrochemical Ind. Company, and Yi Yang-ku (Hamhung, South Hamgyong), chairman of the Tong-Yang Cement Group, deceased recently. Meanwhile. Han Chang-su (Kaesong) of the "Kaesong Chamber of Commerce" is a septuagenarian but is still known as "the dandy" among people from the North, although hardly an entrepreneur.

As Staff Rather Than Leaders

Won Yong-ku, governor of Hwanghae Province of the Agency of Five Northern Provinces, says: "Characteristic of those from the North is that most of them virtually lived as 'faithful servants' for other people. They had no roots in this society and for them, therefore, taking the leadership was out of the question from the beginning. Consequently, their promotions were, in most cases, as politically colorless administrative officials or staff members rather than leaders."

His comment suggests the general propensity of the first-generation elite from the North and their political "limits." The suggestion is supported by another fact: of the Northerners who held or are holding cabinet posts from the founding of the ROK Government to the Sixth Republic, 55.6 percent were in the post of minister of culture and information, showing the highest percentage, and 36.4 percent as foreign minister, 35.7 percent as secretary general for the president, 34.8 percent as minister of economic planning, 23.5 percent as minister of trade and industry, while on the other hand Northerners named to such key posts as home affairs, national defense and justice showed relatively low percentages (10 percent, 7.4 percent and 6.1 percent respectively). In addition, from the viewpoint that the function of cabinet members of the administration is as the "stuff" of the leadership, the relative overrepresentation of Northerners on cabinet posts can also be viewed as reflecting their propensity.

Ham Tae-yong (Mosan, South Hamgyong; deceased in 1962), third vice president, tops the list of Northerners having served in cabinet posts. The list also includes: prime ministers—Yi Yun-yong (Yongbyon, North Pyongan; deceased in 1975), Paek Tu-chin (Sinchon, Hwanghae), Chong Il-kwon (Kyongwon, North Hamgyong), Yu Chang-sun (Anju, South Pyongan), No Sin-yong (Kangso, South Pyongan), and Kang Yong-hun (Changsong, North Pyongan); the head of the cabinet of the 1960 military revolutionary government—Chang To-yong (Yongchon, North Pyongan); deputy prime ministers—Kim Yu-taek, the first deputy prime minister (Chaenyong, Hwanghae; deceased in 1975), Yi Han-pin, the eighth (Hamju, South Hamgyong), Sin Pyong-hyon, the 10th and the 13th (Changyon, Hwanghae), and Chong In-yong, the 15th (Pyongyang).

First-generation Northerners who served or are serving in the successive cabinets are: Chong Il-hyong (Yonggang, South Pyongan), Kim Hong-il (Yongchon, North Pyongan), Yi Pom-sok (Pyongyang), Choe Tok-sin (Uiju, North Pyongan), Son Won-il (Kangso, South Pyongan), O Chae-kyong (Ongjin, Hwanghae), Hong Chong-chol (Cholsan, North Pyongan), Han Sin (Yonghung, South Hamgyong), Yi Ik-hung (Sonchon, North Pyongan), Kil Chae-ho (Yongbyon, North Pyongan), Yi Ung-chun (Anju, South Pyongan), Chu Yo-han (Pyongyang), Yi Won-yop (Hamhung), Yi Chu-il (Pukchong, South Hamgyong), O Chi-song (Sinchon, Hwanghae), Yi Han-nim (Yongbyon, North Pyongan), Paek Nak-chun (Chongju, North Pyongan), Hwang Sang-tok (Yangdok, South Pyongan), Han Tong-suk (Sinhung, South Hamgyong), Chong Hui-sop (Pyongwon, South Pyongan), Chong Chae-sol (Iwon, South Hamgyong), and Yi Sok-che (Chakju, North Pyongan).

Meanwhile, altogether 153 Northerners served or are serving as lawmakers in the period from the constituent to the 13th National Assembly. Needless to say, the figure includes both the first and second generations. Of them, the first-generation Northerners are: Kim Chae-sun (Pyongyang; six terms), Sin Sang-cho (Anju, North Pyongan; four terms), Kim Suk-hyon (Sonchon, North Pyongan; three terms), Min Kwan-sik (Kaesong; five terms), Chong Il-hyong (Yonggang, South Pyongan; eight terms), Paek Tu-chin (Sinchon, Hwanghae; five terms), Pak Han-sang (Anbyon, South Hamgyong; six terms), and Kim Sang-Ton (Chaenyong, Hwanghae; four terms).

In the academic, religious, cultural, art and other general fields, too, the "personages who came over from the North" have exercised far-reaching influence. The North Korean communist regime immediately after the liberation deliberately worked for, or even aided in, the move to the South of those people obstructing the building of their system, in their efforts for a socialist North and a chaotic South; in retrospect, however, it can be said that the role played by the "personages from the North" greatly contributed to the ROK Government securing its traditional quality and to developments of the South Korean society.

Among the major personages in this category are such religionists as Ham Sok-hon (Yongchon, North Pyongan; deceased in 1989), who also was a writer and leader of the anti-dictatorship struggle; the Rev. Han Kyong-chik (Pyongwon, South Pyongan), who played the role of "religious mainstay" for the displaced; Archbishop No Ki-nam (Pyongyang; deceased in 1984), Bishop Chi Hak-sun (Chunghwa, South Pyongan), the Rev. Kim Kwan-sok (Hamhung, South Hamgyong; former president of the Christian Broadcasting Company), and Bishop Yun Kong-hui (Chinnampo, South Pyongan). Meanwhile, Chang Chun-ha (Uiju, North Pyongan; deceased in 1975) was a journalist and politician and founded the Sasanggye magazine in 1953. The list also includes academicians such as An Pyong-mo (Anju, South Pyongan), former dean of the Theological College graduate school; Kim Chun-yop (Kanggye, North Pyongan), former president of Korea University; Hyon Sung-chong (Kaechon, South Pyongan), former president of Songgyungwan University; Kim Ok-kil (Maengsan, South Pyongan), former president of Ewha Women's University; Prof. An Pyong-uk (Yonggang, South Pyongan), philosopher; Prof. Yi Ki-paek (Chongju, North Pyongan), sociologist; Prof. Cha Ki-pyok (Yongchon, North Pyongan), political scientist; Prof. Yi Man-kap (Sinuiju, North Pyongan), sociologist; and Prof. Yi Ho-wang (Sinhung, South Hamgyong), who discovered the pathogen of the epidemic hemorrhagic fever in 1976.

In journalism, the first-generation Northerners include Song Chi-yong (Pakchon, North Pyongan), Pang Il-yong (Chongju, North Pyongan), Yi Tong-uk (Pongsan, Hwanghae), O Chae-kyong (Ongjin, Hwanghae), Hong Chong-in (Pyongyang), Yang Ho-min (Pyongyang), and Choe Chang-pong (Uiju, North Pyongan).

Among the figures in the cultural and art fields are: Choe Chong-hui (novelist; Tanchon, South Hamgyong), Kim Kwang-kyun (poet; Kaesong), Hwang Sun-won (novelist; Taedong, South Pyongan), Chong Pi-sok (novelist; Uiju, North Pyongan), Yim Ok-in (novelist; Kilchu, North Hamgyong), Kim Pyong-kol (literary critic; Iwon, South Hamgyong), Kim Pong-cho (musician; Anju, South Pyongan), Kim Sun-ae (composer; Anak, Hwanghae), Yim Won-sik (musician; Uiju, North Pyongan), Kim Cha-kyong (musician; Kaesong), O Hyon-myong (musician; Cholsan, North Pyongan), Yi Pong-nae (scenario writer; Chongjin, North Hamgyong), Yu Hyon-mok (film director; Sariwon, Hwanghae), Yu Ho (radio-tv writer; Haeju, Hwanghae), and Chang Min-ho (film actor; Sinchon, Hwanghae).

The high zeal for education in the pre-liberation North Korea, higher than in the South due to the Christian influence, among other things, was demonstrated by personages who came to the South and founded schools, and most typically by Cho Yong-sik (Kyonghui University; Sonchon, North Pyongan), Pae Sang-myong (Sangmyong Women's University; Kangso, South Pyongan), and Yun Tok-son (Hannim University; Yonggang, South Pyongan).

Prominent "personages from the North" also include Kye Hun-che (Sonchon, North Pyongan), a chaeya [reformist camp] activist; Kong Pyong-u (Pyoktong, North Pyongan) of the "Kong Pyong-u Ophthalmology, typewriter"; Mun Son-myong, founder of the Unification Church, and Berlin Olympics marathon winner Son Ki-chong (Sinuiju, North Pyongan).

* Kim Tae-chung Grooms PPD Successor

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[Article by reporter Kim Chong-su: "Secretly Grooming and Supporting Two or Three Capable Political Successors"]

[Text] **Kim Tae-chung Disclosed for the First Time Grooming Successor at Press Conference at Foreign Correspondents' Club**

"A politician's retirement is naturally determined by the degree of people's support. I have an eye on two or three capable young politicians within our party, and one from the outside, and I am trying to provide as much opportunity to them as possible without being noticed."

Amidst the heightening mood of establishing a new opposition party consisting of all the opposition power groups, Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], is getting attention by disclosing his position on his successor in the PPD, after flatly denying his intention to retire when asked if he has any intention of stepping down from his position.

Kim disclosed at the press conference held at the Press Center on 18 July at the invitation of the Foreign Correspondents' Club that "I am grooming a couple of party members as possible candidates for my successor by supporting and cooperating with them." During the "Discussion of Today's Problems," a KBS TV-1 program on 19 July, he disclosed his opinion on his successor. At the "1990 Summer Seminar for the Managers of Human Development" held at the Hotel Shilla on Chechu Island on 2[illegible] July, Kim, as an invited speaker, clearly disclosed his position on his successor when asked by the seminar participants if he had any intention of stepping down.

The disclosure of "possible successors" by Kim Tae-chung, who survived 30 years of political hardship and has been showing a strong desire for the presidency, flabbergasted the PPD's middle power group, who had felt protected by Kim's charismatic authority and political leadership, without any successor group since the establishment of the party in late 1987.

Why did Hu-kwang (Kim's pen name) announce the "grooming of his successor" right before the unification of the opposition powers, after flatly rejecting the idea of stepping down, amidst the heightening tension between the ruling and the opposition parties from the resignation of the opposition party assemblymen?

Kim's clear rejection of stepping down from his political power can be interpreted as an indirect disclosure of his strong intention to challenge the next presidency, in view of the fact that the next presidential election may be the last opportunity for him. His remarks on "possible successors" can be interpreted as preparation for transfering his power to a capable person among the next generation of leaders after winning the next presidential election.

Kim Tae-chung became a real opposition party leader after winning the seventh general election in 1967 in the electoral district of Mokpo, Chonnam Province, by defeating the ruling Democratic Republican Party [DRP] candidate, Kim Pyong-sam, for whom the then-DRP made an all-out effort to win. Throughout his rough political road of glory from the opposition party's presidential candidacy in 1971 and such hardships as being jailed during Yushin and the Fifth Republic, the capital sentence, and the long-term house arrest, he never gave up his determination to become president. Judging from these facts, Hu-kwang's remarks on grooming successors have a special meaning in themselves.

Kim's opinion on his successor can be summarized as the so-called "self-establishment" theory. That is, under the current opposition party's political circumstances, a successor is not made by somebody; he should come out himself as a successor or as a leader of the next generation through self-sacrifices and political struggles.

Kim has expressed his self-establishment philosophy from time to time at private occasions. Kim's official disclosure of "grooming two or three possible candidates for my successor by supporting and cooperating" can be interpreted as a modification of his "self-establishment philosophy."

Within the PPD, where Kim Tae-chung is exercising his ultimate power, it is very difficult for a politician to be able to challenge Kim by asserting that he established himself as a successor. Therefore, some PPD members criticized Kim's "self-establishment" philosophy as being the same as "he will not groom his successor."

Since Kim disclosed a progressive plan for grooming his successor, which has substantially progressed from his previous philosophy on a successor, severe competition is expected among middle-level power groups to become the PPD head.

Morality and Trustworthiness Are Kim's First Requirement for His Successor.

What requirements does Kim have in mind for his successor?

Kim considers morality and trustworthiness to be the first requirement for political leaders.

The next requirement, Kim pointed out, "To be an opposition party leader, one must have the capacity to acknowledge the existence of one's rival" and "his principle of life should emphasize how to live, but not what to be."

Furthermore, Kim once described his ideal politician by saying, "Only if a polititian maintains his principle and faith, and is on the people's side, can he be a leader."

It is difficult, however, to judge whether Kim's ideal politician exists in the PPD. It may also be difficult to say whether the two or three younger politicians that Kim mentioned have the characteristics that fit Kim's ideal.

If we were to guess which two or three politicians are possible candidates for Kim's successor within the PPD, regardless of whether they have the qualifications of Kim's ideal, they would be Kim Won-ki, a former floor leader; Cho Se-hyong, policy committee chairman; and Kim Yong-pae, current floor leader.

Assemblyman Kim Won-ki (53 years old, Chong-chu and Chong-up District), who was formerly a journalist, entered the political arena during the 10th general election and was reelected three times before he was picked up by Kim Tae-chung during the early 13th assembly as a member of the commanding group and a contact point of the ruling party. So far, he has established a solid ground as part of a middle-level power by gaining confidence from Kim Tae-chung as "a reliable person" due to his outstanding capability of negotiating with the ruling party. Therefore, he is a possible candidate for Kim's successor.

Kim Won-ki, whose nickname is "Chi-tul-lo" [Honam dialect of "wait"], has been criticized for "excessively pleasing his superiors, without properly taking care of his subordinates." In order to grow to be a party leader, he has to overcome this criticism.

Cho Se-hyong (59 years old, Song-tong Ul district, Seoul), who was a former journalist, has been elected twice. He is considered to be a rare person within the PPD due to his role in policy-making. Despite his poor relationship with Kim Tae-chung, he overcame this by his efforts and sincerity and established himself within the PPD.

Cho's strong ambition was disclosed while he was in competition with Cho Yun-hyong, the PPD's deputy chairman, for the election of the chairman of the PPD's Seoul district chapter in April 1989. With such a strong ambition, he is considered to be a capable candidate for the leadership group of the next generation.

Cho Yun-hyong won the election. He became the chairman of the PPD's Seoul district chapter by winning 174 votes out of 316, and Cho Se-hyong got 86 votes.

The floor leader, Kim Yong-pae (58 years old, Yang-chon Ul District, Seoul), a third time assemblyman with the nickname "Samurai", is known for his quick decision-making ability and action. Since he has the strong confidence of Kim Tae-chung, he cannot be left out as a possible candidate for his successor.

He postponed his dream to be the PPD's deputy chairman since he was picked up by Kim Tae-chung as one of the PPD's commanding group members. He shows a determination to compete for the party's deputy chairmanship whenever an opportunity is given.

Aside from Kim Tae-chung's grooming of his successor, the one who gets the most attention within the PPD is the current vice speaker of the National Assembly, Cho Yun-hyong (58 years old, Song-puk Ul District, Seoul).

Successor Can Be Groomed, but It Is Questionable Whether He Can Grasp the Party Power

It is commonly acknowledged that Cho, a son of the late Dr. Cho Pyong-ok and five-time assemblyman since the Fifth Republic, is the front-runner of the main stream conservatives. He made some ripples within the PPD since he initiated a signature campaign for the unification movement of the opposition forces which was developed after the three parties were merged into one ruling party.

Currently deputy chairman of the PPD's Seoul chapter, Cho strongly indicates that he will run for the mayoral election when the nation adopts the local self-government system. If he tries to be the center of the party's conservative power by overcoming the criticism that he has not been active enough in various party matters, it may not be an overstatement that he has the firmest potential as a successor in the PPD.

Furthermore, former Progress Committee chairman of the National Assembly, Yu Chun-sang (48 years old, Chon-nam Po-sung district, third time assemblyman) has been showing potential power. The following people, who are the PPD chairman's senior advisors, consist of the middle level power group: former Commerce and Industry Committee Chairman Ho Kyong-man (52 years old, Chon-nam Sun-chon district, fourth time assemblyman), Secretary General Chin Sun-pom (55 years old, Chon-nam Yo-chon district, third time assemblyman), Progress Committee Chairman Kim Pong-ho (57 years old, Chon-nam Hae-nam, Chin-to district, third time assemblyman), former Culture and Information Committee Chairman Chong Tae-chol (46 years old, Seoul Chung-ku district), and the PPD chairman's chief secretary, Han Kwang-ok (49 years old, Seoul Kwan-ak Kapku district).

The history of the opposition party in our country, however, indicates that those who survived hardships and matured like wild flowers have seized the power, rather than those who grew with supports like greenhouse flowers. In this regard, it is a convincing argument that in the opposition party, successors can be groomed, but it is difficult to groom a successor who can seize the power within the party.

* State Minister Parleys With Opposition

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[Article by reporter Yi Chin-kwang: "State Minister Kim Yun-hwan, President No's Political Staff Officer Who Can Read His Mind and Has an 'Outstanding Ability To Resolve Complex Problems,' Receives Secret Orders To Negotiate With the Opposition"]

[Text]**Role as Contact Point and Mediator Based on Give-and-Take Politics**

The Sixth Republic has been confronted with the greatest crisis since its birth in the wake of the wholesale resignation of opposition assemblymen which has given a tremendous shock to the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] government. Until now the DLP government has boasted that the three-party merger has placed it on a more stable base. For this reason, the wholesale resignation of opposition assemblymen seems to have thrown the DLP government into even greater inner confusion.

Beginning with a mammoth mass rally in Poramae Park in Seoul on 21 July, the opposition camp set out to exert every effort to turn the tide of summer-time politics into an all-out campaign to attack the DLP and at the same time to achieve an opposition integration through out-of-the-National-Assembly political activities. Of course, it is a matter of concern how this offensive of the opposition camp, with its back to the wall of "the National Assembly devoid of the opposition" will develop. But how the ruling camp will counter this offensive cannot but be a subject of scrutiny.

In particular, the role and scope of activity of State Minister Kim Yun-hwan—who within the ruling camp has played a role as the point of contact in negotiations with the opposition at each critical juncture with his "flexible political style"—cannot but attract attention. This is because it is customary for both the ruling and opposition camps to leave the windows of negotiation open, just in case of a critical moment, even if in the worst case they rush headlong into an extreme confrontation with each other.

Most political observers are in agreement that State Minister Kim is the only person who is expected to play a role as the point of contact and mediator for the ruling camp. This is because his political line is flexible enough to lean toward accepting opposition demands with magnanimity. PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] Assemblyman Kim Won-ki, who was his negotiating partner when the ruling party was in the minority in the National Assembly, praised this strong trait of State Minister Kim on many private occasions.

State Minister Kim has an image of being "a master negotiator and mediator," for he has striking amiability and a gentle personality. But, according to political observers, the more basic reason is that he maintains the posture of being committed to the principle that politics is possible only through compromise and negotiation with no recourse to extremes.

Kim Yun-hwan mediated between No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan when they were at loggerheads with each other as the last senior presidential secretary of the Fifth Republic; played a role as the bridge between the party and the government as state minister in the early days of the Sixth Republic; and managed to go through the difficult fight with the powerful opposition in the National Assembly dominated by the opposition, in his capacity as the chosen floor leader of the party in power. All this abundantly illustrates the aura of a man characterized by such words as negotiation, mediation, compromise, moderation, dove, and so forth.

It is a fact that at one time following the three-party merger, these strong points of State Minister Kim seemed to wither away. According to political observers, the political landscape redrawn after the three-party merger offered him, who is committed to the politics of give and take, neither a stage nor a platform for resolving problems. If former State Minister Pak Chol-on, who enjoys the trust of President No as much as Kim Yun-hwan does, is a type who causes problems, State Minister Kim may be said to be a man skillful in resolving problems. Political analysts say that the way politics were conducted following the three-party merger has tended to cause problems. But the political situation is now entering the phase in which the ruling party will need to conduct politics in such a way as to solve problems as the party in power responsible for state affairs. Accordingly, it may be said that there is a functional relation between State Minister Kim's radius of activity as problem solver and the setting of the direction of politics for the future.

To analyze the prospect of the current political impasse and the possibility of breaking through this impasse, we need first to examine the change in the political structure that has brought about the political stalemate.

On the surface, the DLP takes the wholesale resignation of opposition legislators with composure. At the 23 July meeting of its executives, chaired by Pak Tae-chun, a supreme council member, the DLP adopted the position that "the letters of resignation submitted by opposition assemblymen should be returned because their wholesale resignation and their demand for the dissolution of the National Assembly and for a general election have no legal ground." DLP Spokesman Pak Hui-tae said: "The DLP has conveyed this position to the speaker of the National Assembly and has decided to leave the speaker, who is vested with the authority, to handle the procedure for returning the letters of resignation at his discretion."

Within the DLP there are people who call for "a showdown" with the opposition in response to its demand for a general election. But the majority opinion is against holding a general election on the grounds that a general election is impossible both politically and legally. Still, the ruling party alone cannot operate the National Assembly. Political observers are in general agreement that the only card the DLP can think of using at this juncture is to return the letters of resignation and provide the opposition with a justification for accepting their returned resignation.

Advance Negotiations With Opposition, Key to Unraveling Tangled Political Situation

DLP officials say that the problem is setting the timing for returning the letters of resignation and providing an appropriate justification for the return. The letters of resignation cannot be returned without an advance negotiation and without an appropriate justification. This is because if the letters of resignation were returned tactlessly, it would end up providing endless opportunities to opposition assemblymen to turn in their letters of resignation again and again.

Observers point out that what is more important than the timing is the provision of a justification for returning the letters of resignation and an advance adjustment of interests with the opposition parties. They say that the timing is a matter which should be decided in the process of the seesaw game with the opposition.

The question of bringing back opposition assemblymen to the chamber of the National Assembly is a problem with very complex variables. It is not a problem for the DLP alone. It also involves very complex factors within the opposition camp which seeks to achieve opposition integration following the submission of the letters of resignation of its assemblymen. It looks almost impossible to adjust these entangled interests within the ruling and opposition camps and proceed to mesh the interests of the one with those of the other. Even a super computer will not be able to solve this complicated power game in our politics.

However, it is politics that makes what seems impossible possible. Problems which can never be solved by law and system are at times resolved smoothly in the political world. Politicians create problems which lawyers or administrative bureaucrats cannot solve, and it is politicians who solve these problems. This is where the secret of politics lies.

If there is a ray of hope discernible in the eyes of the public who are watching the political impasse between the ruling and opposition parties with uneasiness, it may be because the public catches a glimpse of the possibility of such resolving. In a word, the problem is whether it is possible for the ruling and opposition parties to reach a grand compromise. It is also a matter of concern whether a partial compromise is possible if a grand compromise is difficult to achieve.

To examine the possibility of a grand compromise or a partial compromise, we need to prepare the profit and loss statements for various factions in the ruling and opposition parties in relation to the 1992 general elections and the 1993 presidential election, in addition to examining the complex internal situation within the ruling and opposition parties.

It is pointed out that basically, the true nature of the current political stalemate resulting from the wholesale resignation of opposition assemblymen is that the impasse stems from the attempts of the ruling and opposition parties to build a bridgehead in preparation for the "contests" in 1992 and 1993. It is said that the government of the Sixth Republic, which set sail under a four-party structure with the ruling party in the minority in the National Assembly, pursued a policy of maintaining an "unstable but delicate balance" in the first half of its term, whereas in the second half of its term, it has been pursuing a policy of maintaining a "new balance of power." Observers interpret the current political impasse in the wake of the mass resignation of opposition assemblymen as the labor pains and scuffle which arise inevitably in the process of achieving that "new balance of power."

"Will Give a Justification to PPD While Finding Our Own Justification"

According to an analytic view of some political observers, the four-party system in the first half of the term of the present administration appeared to be a structure of conflict on the surface, but in reality, it was a "structure free of conflict" with "limited cooperation and checks" between the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] and the PPD as its two axles. If the withholding of an interim evaluation of the No Tae-u administration's performance denoted "limited cooperation," the creation of the so-called "security issues-dominated political situation" may have been meant as a "limited check."

Observers say that in the final analysis, a "sharing of power" enabled the ruling and opposition parties to make "compromises and negotiations" through such "limited cooperation and checks" instead of engaging in "conflict and confrontation." To put it more realistically, compromises and negotiations were possible because there were the "shares" which the ruling and opposition parties each could claim. In the real world, particularly in the political world, when "shares" are equitable, there will be a minimum of "opposition." When the balance of sharing tips to one side, particularly when the beneficiary comes to lose his share, his opposition is bound to mount.

The three-party merger was an attempt to change the system of power sharing established in the early days of the Sixth Republic and set a new rule for dividing up the "pie (power)." Observers say that naturally, the PPD, the largest beneficiary among all the opposition parties under the four-party structure in the first half of the Sixth Republic, was bound to step up its opposition.

Not only observers but also some DLP officials and presidential secretaries point out that the key to resolving the structure of confrontation should be found in a partial modification of this "new structure of power sharing." They argue that providing an appropriate justification for ending the operation of the National Assembly devoid of the opposition parties will bear substantive results only when the justification is found from that angle.

State Minister Kim is of the same opinion. Upon belatedly joining Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on his European tour, he met with the accompanying reporters on 23 July, during which, referring to the political confrontation, he declared that "we will find a solution which will give a justification to the PPD as well as to ourselves." In particular, he made a very suggestive remark concerning the possibility of partly modifying the "structure of power sharing." Asked by the reporter: "In concrete terms, how far will the ruling party go in making concessions," he was quoted as saying as follows:

Bills Bulldozed Through at Initiative of RDP Wing; Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong Unlikely To Serve as Point of Contact for Negotiation

"All controversial bills which need to be handled in the future, such as proposed provisions requiring party recommendation of candidates in the Local Autonomy Law, and the proposed revisions of the State Security Law and the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning, will become the subjects of negotiation. We should complete actions on all these bills in the regular session of the National Assembly opening in September, and complete the legal and administrative processes of liquidating the aftermath of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic by the end of the current year. In addition, concerning the particular issue of the system of party recommendation of candidates in the Local Government Election Law as proposed by the PPD, we are thinking of entering into negotiations with a flexible attitude, ready to introduce any alternative, whether it is a system of party recommendation, or a system of party nomination, or a system of nominating a party of choice."

An examination of State Minister Kim's role and position in the ruling party in relation to the current politics of confrontation is very interesting. Originally, he had been scheduled to depart for Europe on 16 July accompanying Prime Minister Kang. But he drew attention when he postponed his departure and busily tried to ascertain the true intention of the PPD by contacting PPD Assemblyman Kim Won-ki.

On 17 July, the following day, he again postponed his departure to continue his contacts with PPD assemblymen. He also busy working out measures in his party to deal with the current political impasse. On that day he confronted the "hard-liners against the opposition" within his party face to face, demanding "active negotiations with the opposition after a cooling period." He departed from the country on 20 July to join Prime Minister Kang belatedly on his tour only after seeing that the atmosphere of the ruling party appeared to lean toward "negotiations with the opposition after a cooling period."

This course of action taken by Kim Yun-hwan basically stems from the fact the he is the state minister whose function is to play the role of a bridge between the administration and the National Assembly. The prevailing view is that more fundamentally, the fact that he is a member of President No's political staff should be factored into any analysis of his activity. He is President No's friend and political staff officer with whom the president can discuss matters candidly. Things have come to such a path that he has no choice but to assume his unique role as a "master negotiator" under the current political crisis which may decide the success or failure of the No administration in its remaining half of his term. This is to say that given the situation inside the

DLP in which everyone is calculating his own political profit and loss, State Minister Kim is in the position to keep President No's political profit-and-loss account.

The concern of the ruling party is bound to center on the question of how far the opposition camp, particularly the PPD, will go to apply "pressures." The same is true with the PPD. The PPD cannot mount a forceful offensive without calculating the lengths to which the ruling party will go before drawing the "line." For this reason, both the ruling and opposition parties want to keep the line of communication open so that they may fathom each other's mind and exchange frank views to a certain extent.

In the past, it was customary for the DLP floor leader to serve as the point of contact, with the state minister assuming an auxiliary role. This was the case during the first half of the term of the 13th National Assembly which started out with the ruling party in the minority.

But now the situation is rather unique. The matter is getting all the more complex by the fact that the main reason for the current political stalemate is the preliminary skirmish in the political struggle between two Kim's, namely, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. This is because it is clear that the Democratic Party—a splinter party from Kim Yong-sam's defunct RDP [Reunification Democratic Party]—not to mention the PPD, will never think of negotiating with the RDP wing of the DLP. Worse still, the matter is far more serious than it appears to be particularly because it is entangled with the ill feelings generated by ramming law bills through the National Assembly apparently at the initiative of the RDP wing. Therefore, chances are very slim that Assemblyman Kim Tong-yong, the DLP floor leader from the RDP wing, will serve as the point of contact for negotiation.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung's Initial Plan To Use Local Autonomy Card

Chances are considerably high that the opposition strategy will be to mark Kim Yong-sam, DLP representative supreme council member, as the target of attack and, in case it enters into negotiations, to deal with President No as the other party. It is believed that it was with this hidden intention that the opposition camp concentrated the arrows of attack on Kim Yong-sam at the mass rally in Poramae Park.

Because of the opposition strategy of marking Kim Yong-sam as the target of concentrated attack, chances are very high that the political importance of State Minister Kim, for whom it is possible to open a hot line with President No, will be greatly enhanced when the regular session of the National Assembly begins in September and when the seesaw game between the ruling and opposition party to secure the upper hand goes into full swing.

It is difficult to predict off-hand at this juncture, but the future of the opposition offensive against the ruling camp will depend on the tone of the opinion of the general public. The key will be how much support the public will give to the out-of-the-National-Assembly political maneuvers of the opposition camp which are expected to be waged in waves until the regular session of the National Assembly opens. According to the analysis of officials concerned, the greater the public support, the firmer will be the direction of the opposition camp, oriented toward holding a general election and realizing local autonomy, the ultimate goal it originally advocated, rather than engaging in negotiations with the ruling camp. According to observers, if on the other hand, public apprehensions grow over the political instability and the opposition camp's pressures on the ruling party from outside the National Assembly prove to be less effectual than expected, then it is certain that the opposition, Kim Tae-chung's PPD in particular, will compromise under an appropriate justification and come out to the negotiating table.

The PPD assemblymen gave the bulldozing of law bills through the National Assembly as their reason for submitting their letters of resignation, without clearly specifying their demand for a general election and the implementation of local autonomy as the reason, and some observers are of the opinion that this fact should be viewed in the same light as cited above. This is to say that they did this to leave some room for and in consideration of a justification for negotiations.

In view of the trend of public opinion, the proponents of active negotiations with the opposition, with State Minister Kim at the head, are reportedly proposing within the ruling party that negotiations be pushed by presenting the implementation of local autonomy as the main entree. This is because the card PPD President Kim Tae-chung originally planned to use in his mind was understood to be the demand for the introduction of local autonomy.

State Minister Kim's local autonomy card is based on the rationale that power strife can be eased through a partial modification of the "structure of power sharing." His idea is that the game ground can be reestablished within the establishment by "permitting" the PPD, which has received a "fatal blow" in the National Assembly in the form of clipped influence, to increase its influence by obtaining some seats in local assemblies and local governments. It is speculated that State Minister Kim's purpose in twice postponing his scheduled departure for joining Prime Minister Kang in Europe in order to contact the opposition party was to lay the ground work for testing the effectiveness of his negotiating card in advance. This draws all the more attention because in all this there was a communion of heart with heart to a certain degree between him and President No.

The government of the Sixth Republic, which dealt with the political situation in a relatively effective and appropriate manner in the days when the ruling party was in the minority, has been driven into a political crisis despite the fact that it has created the political landscape of the giant ruling party vs the small opposition parties. Paradoxically, this fact shows that politics is not a simple game of numbers. It realistically shows that politics is an art of compromise.

In the days when the ruling party was in the minority, Kim Yun-hwan, while serving as the DJP floor leader, had his political finesse recognized by playing a leading role in charting a smooth political path. It will be interesting to see how smoothly State Minister Kim, "master negotiator," will be able to restore a smooth relationship between the ruling and opposition parties in the political context of the giant ruling party vs the small opposition parties.

Attention is focused on the art of compromise of Ho Chu (State Minister Kim's pen name).

Burma

Human Rights Observer's Visit Confirmed at UN

BK1110122690 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1445 GMT 10 Oct 90

[From the "Current International Affairs" program]

[Excerpts] U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister of Burma, confirmed at the United Nations that an independent and unbiased expert appointed by the United Nations will visit Burma in the near future and said Burma will gladly welcome the observer. The human rights record of the Burmese military government which came to power in 1988 has been severely criticized by international circles. Derek Brook-Wavell comments on the issue:

The observer to be selected and sent by the UN Human Rights Commission is Professor Zarabo Okata, a very prominent and influential academic and diplomat from Japan. Professor Zarabo Okata represented Japan in the UN Human Rights Commission from 1982 to 1985. [passage omitted] This indicates that her reports on her findings on Burma will be submitted to the UN Human Rights Commission next year. Other indications are that during her stay in Burma Professor Okata will not accept matters as satisfactory if she believes they are not right. Professor Okata's appointment is a delayed outcome of the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission held in February during which the human rights violations of the Burmese Government were harshly criticized. At that time the major concern was over the lack of a serious attitude of the government toward holding free and fair elections. Since then the general elections have been held and four months have passed. Yet, there is still no timetable for a transfer of power.

Furthermore, the leaders of the National League for Democracy [NLD] which won the elections are being arrested at every level. Such violation of human rights, as well as other more serious violations of human rights recorded by the UN Human Rights Commission—tortures, widespread killings, disappearance of people, recruitment of military porters, and forceful relocation of homes from wards—will come under Professor Okata's purview.

New evidence of the extent of acts of terror and bloodshed committed by the military on 25 September have emerged in Rangoon. A report claims that four persons from the NLD held as prisoners died inside the Insein jail and that two others died at the hospital. The two were among the 40 who were sent for treatment to the hospital. The casualties occurred when the military intervened to crush the hunger strike staged by imprisoned NLD members inside the Insein jail. According to the latest reports, U Maung Maung Tu and Dr Tin Myo Win, members of the NLD Central Executive Committee, who were inside the Insein jail, were seriously wounded although they did not participate in the hunger strike.

U Ohn Gyaw, a Burmese representative at the United Nations, said that his government respects human rights and that Profesor Okata will be welcomed in Rangoon. He added that cooperation will be given to collect information on human rights.

At this time any form of criticism against the government is regarded as a crime, so the Burmese people will have to be very courageous to appear before Professor Okata as witnesses. However, if a positive report is submitted before the Human Rights Commission, it will be very useful for the Burmese Government. [passage omitted]

U Nu, Others Deleted From LDP Party List

BK1110144590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council has issued Order No. 5/90 on 11 October 1990, the eighth day of the waning moon of Thadingyut, 1352 Burmese Era. The full text reads as follow:

The patron and members of the Central Executive Committee of the the League for Democracy and Peace [LDP], which registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections on 21 November 1988, who are mentioned below, have not to date resigned from or dissolved the parallel government they had declared. As these persons have no legal standing under the law, they have been deleted from the list of patron and the Central Executive Committee of the LDP.

1. U Nu
2. Bohmu Aung, a member of Thirty Comrades
3. Thakin Chit
4. U Than Sein
5. Thakin Khin Aung
6. U Ba Swe
7. U Nyunt Aung

[Signed] By the authority vested in me,

Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Cambodia

'Maneuver' Against Khmer Dancers in U.S. Noted

BK1210062990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "A Despicable Maneuver"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the rector of the University of California, a dance troupe of the State of Cambodia headed by Comrade Uk Socheat, deputy chief of the Art Department and dean of the School of Choreography, left Phnom Penh on 2 September for the United States to take part in the Los Angeles dance festival. This was the first time that dancers of the State of Cambodia had come to the United States after their rebirth, which has been going on for the past 11 years.

According to a Voice of America broadcast on 27 September, this dance troupe achieved great success in its performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington. However, it was most regrettable that when our dance troupe was performing in Minnesota and Massachusetts, the men of the so-called Cambodian-American Association of the United States used all means to exhort, entice, and coerce our best dancers to rebel against and defect from the troupe in a bid to serve their own dark schemes.

We wonder why these persons have not been satisfied with sabotaging Cambodian arts and culture, the soul of the nation. The exhibition by the dance troupe of the State of Cambodia in the United States was made with only one thing in mind: to show the world the glorious culture and civilization of the land of Angkor which has survived and been revived and preserved after more than 20 years of war, especially after the serious destruction at the hands of the Pol Pot gang. Our troupe's dance performance in the United States is in no way part of any campaign to denigrate any party nor is it a move to win support for any party. Why then did the members of the so-called Cambodian-American Association keep undermining the activities of the dance troupe? Was it because they were fearful that the vision of our art performance would uncover their past efforts to mislead the public about the so-called Vietnamization campaign in Cambodia? Whatever the reason, this subversive act constitutes a most despicable and cowardly maneuver.

Over the past 11 years the Khmer opposition groups have been appealing to various international organizations, particularly UNESCO, seeking measures to protect Cambodia's cultural heritage on grounds, for instance, of the fear that Vietnam would plunder it. They have sought by all methods and means to transfom the Angkor region into a demilitarized zone or a zone under UN control. However, they have turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the Pol Pot gang which for three years, eight months, and 20 days radically vandalized the nation's arts and culture and which is currently marching its army on the Angkor region in an attempt to destroy our national legacy. Moreover, some of them have been doing big business in smuggling national relics, especially the heads of statues. The Thai authorities have more than once arrested some of these smugglers.

Not satisfied with the damage they have done to the motherland, these groups have followed and harassed our unarmed and defenseless dance troupe on its tour in foreign countries. Does this reflect their love for the nation's cultural heritage?

In our capacity as the masters of the country and the sons and daughters of the land of Angkor, we would like to appeal to the perpetrators of these villainous activities to put an immediate end to such barbarisms. At the same time, we would like to call on the U.S. Government, particularly the rectorate of the University of California, to take steps to protect the lives of those in the troupe of the State of Cambodia's dancers. Humanity will never forgive those who commit such wicked acts.

Hun Sen Holds News Conference in New Delhi

BK1010143290 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1120 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 10—Prime Minister Hun Sen said in a press conference held in New Delhi yesterday that his visit to India was very important and that he had discussed with the Indian side on two major topics: The quest for a solution to the Cambodian problem and the bilateral relation between Cambodia and India, reports an SPK correspondent from the capital of India. He said the Cambodian problem had been moved to the final stage of the settlement. He was here to discuss with our Indian friends prepare ourselves to attend the Paris conference because, he said, the framework documents of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council stated that the elaboration of the documents would be done at that Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC). [sentence as received] India is one of the co-chairman of one of the important committees of the PICC. Therefore it is very important to have consultation before the final elaboration at the PICC. With regard to the bilateral relation, he said India had been recognizing and providing assistance to Cambodia for a long time. A lot of development assistance has been provided to Cambodia, he stressed.

He said he had held talks with regard to the continuation of Indian assistance. The request submitted by the Cambodian Government has been kindly taken into consideration by the Indian Government. Importantly India has positively responded to the request for assisting Cambodian war victims. Food aid, the assistance in health care and providing workshop for artificial limbs were included. The continuation of restoration of Angkor Wat ruin, the Indian assistance in training Cambodian cadres and the extension of trade, relations between the two countries, the issues of joint venture were touched upon, he revealed.

Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed on behalf of the Cambodian Government deep gratitude to the people and government of India for their continuation of assistance to the Combodian people. On the question of how he wants India to be associated with the United Nations Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC), Hun Sen said: India associated itself in the international control commission in 1954 and in 1987-88 there was a reference to an international control mechanism and we also insisted that India should be part of it. Right now we come to UNTAC. We want India be associated with UNTAC and to have a military role to play in it. We will submit this request to the PICC. India has been playing active role in the search of a solution to Cambodian problem. This role has continued to be played since India was the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). The summit meeting of NAM in Delhi produced an appropriate resolution concerning Cambodia and Southwest Asia. Since then India's role has become more active than ever in NAM and in international organizations and particularly in PICC. With its capacity as an independent, non-aligned and neutral country, India should be given an enhanced role on the solution of the problem of Cambodia. So I hope that other countries would not object to the role to be played by India. On the question of Khmer Rouge Polpotists, he said that Polpotist forces wanted to bring military pressure to bear upon the PICC. If the PICC would be convened without a cease-fire it would not be favorable to elaboration of the agreement.

He said that he had proposed to the five powers with the intermediate of the Soviet Union and France and to the UN Security council to fix timetable for a voluntary cease-fire.

"Indian Government has supported 'our positon' and promised to lobby with the big five," he said.

Returns Home 11 Oct

BK1110125190 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1155 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct. 11—Prime Minister Hun Sen who headed a high-level delegation of the State of Cambodia returned home this afternoon, ending a three-day official visit to India.

During his stay in India, Prime Minister Hun Sen, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, Minister of Planning Chea Chanto, Trade Minister Nhim Vanda, Cabinet Deputy Minister Cham Prasit, and deputy foreign minister Sok An, had separate talks with Rashid Masood, Indian minister of state for health and family welfare; A. Shreedharan, minister of state for commerce [passage indistinct].

Welcomes Pipal Tree Gift

BK1210090290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0211 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct. 11—A ceremony to receive pipal tree as gift from the Republic of India was held here this afternoon with the presence of Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

The sprouted part of pipal tree was brought from India the same afternoon by a Cambodian delegation led by Prime Minister Hun Sen after a three-day working visit to the republic.

Prime Minister Hun Sen who also attended the function said he considered the pipal tree as a very important gift because Cambodia and India have traditional bonds lasting thousands of years and Budhism in Cambodia was [words indistinct] Polpotists during their rule in this country.

Prime Minister Hun Sen further said that besides his fruitful talks with Indian officials on political issues and cooperation between the two countries, India also arranged a special trip for him to Bodh Gaya where Buddha achieved supreme enlightenment under the pipal tree there. He considered his Bodh Gaya visit as a very significant one in his life.

Informs Political Bureau Session

BK1210071190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 90

["Communique on the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Session"]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee held a meeting at 0800 on 12 October under the chairmanship of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, in order to listen to the report on the outcome of the 7-11 October working visit to the Republic of India by a high-ranking party-state delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia.

After listening to Comrade Hun Sen's report, the Political Bureau welcomed the big success made by the delegation during this working visit.

The Political Bureau highly valued the Indian Government's support and efforts to help seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem and its all-round assistance which has been given and will be given to the Cambodian people.

The Political Bureau expressed the confidence that India will actively take part in the process to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict within the framework of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in order to advance toward reaching an agreement between the two Cambodian parties.

The Political Bureau thought that the Republic of India which was experienced in the peacekeeping work in Indochina should have a role in the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC which will come to work in Cambodia after a political solution to the Cambodian problem is achieved.

The Political Bureau expressed its profound thanks to the Government of the Republic of India under the leadership of His Excellency Prime Minister V.P. Singh for giving immense assistance to the government and people of the State of Cambodia.

The Political Bureau expressed its conviction that the long-standing friendship and all-round cooperation between the two governments and peoples of Cambodia and India will further strengthen and develop.

The Political Bureau expressed profound thanks to the Indian Government for presenting a sapling of the over 2000-year-old pipal tree at Bodh Gaya in India's Bihar State which is worshipped by billions of Buddhist followers. It is under this pipal tree that Lord Buddha attained enlightenment.

Realizing our people's respect for Buddhism and basing on the State of Cambodia's constitution upholding Buddhism as the state's religion, the high-ranking party-state delegation visited and paid respect to the Buddha statute and brought a sapling of the pipal tree to our people and nation, a valuable gift to the revival of Buddhism in Cambodia which was radically eliminated by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The party and state of the State of Cambodia will hold [passage indistinct].

Hun Sen Receives Outgoing Polish Ambassador

BK0610042590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] On the morning of 3 October, at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jozef Kobialka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic to Cambodia, who paid a courtesy call at the end of his diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

On this occasion Jozef Kobialka said he is very pleased with his diplomatic mission in Cambodia because he loves the Cambodian motherland and people. He highly appreciated Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen who has made efforts to overcome obstacles in the Cambodian people's interests. He further said that although there have been changes in Poland, the relations between the two countries, Poland and Cambodia, do not change. He also specified that in Cambodia there is the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in Poland there was the Hitler fascist regime, which massacred the Polish people. Therefore, the Polish people categorically oppose the recurrence of genocidal regimes in the world.

In Cambodia, Jozef Kobialka agreed that the genocidal Pol Pot regime should not be allowed to return and that the Polish Government and people support the State of Cambodia's Government. He expressed the conviction that Cambodia will have peace in the near future because of the wise policy of Comrade Hun Sen, who has tirelessly worked to achieve the recent Jakarta joint statement.

Replying, Comrade Hun Sen thanked Jozef Kobialka for his meaningful words and expressed satisfaction and admiration for his diplomatic mission. He has further strengthened and expanded the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries. Comrade Hun Sen thanked the Polish Government and people for their continued assistance to the Cambodian people's correct and just cause to struggle, saying this is evidence reflecting the traditional friendship between the two peoples who had been victims of annihilating regimes.

Comrade Hun Sen further said the reforms and changes in Poland and the economic reforms in Cambodia will not be obstacles in the two countries' relations. Comrade Hun Sen also thanked the Polish side for agreeing that the genocidal Pol Pot regime should not return in Cambodia. Comrade Hun Sen also briefed the Polish envoy on the new situation around a political solution to the Cambodian problem, particularly on the stance of the State of Cambodia's government.

Speeches at Journalists' Meeting Reported

Chea Sim Gives Address

BK1110082990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, at 9 October meeting with Cambodian journalists to mark the fifth anniversary of the PRACHEACHON newspaper—recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the PRACHEACHON newspaper, central organ of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], I feel most honored to personally meet with all of you, the party's combatants on the ideological front and the party's activists who have sacrificed their efforts tirelessly through the newspaper pages, radio waves, and pictures in contribution to the rebirth of the people and national society and for the cause of rebuilding and defending our beautiful motherland of Angkor.

Together with our best greetings and wishes for more and greater future successes and with the boundless satisfaction and joy of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and of the masses and people throughout the country, I would like to regard this anniversary as a day on which we should strengthen and develop the determination to launch the offensive on the ideological and organizational work and to motivate the masses into implementing the resolutions of the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee and the spirit of the 19th National Assembly session. I would like to express the belief that today is the best opportunity for the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and solidarity among all our professional newsmen.

On this most satisfying and joyous occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people throughout the country, I would like to express deepest thanks to news organizations, journalists, and researchers of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet

Union, and friendly countries near and far together with peace-, truth-, and justice-loving foreign journalists who have given and are giving their active support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people by spreading only the truth and true reports about Cambodia, and by giving both material and moral support to the revival of Cambodia's news organization.

Through the presence of the NHAN DAN and PASASON newspaper delegations, the Cambodian party, government, and people would like to reiterate to the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao party, government, and news organizations our warmest gratitude, friendship, and solidarity.

Dear comrades and friends: The celebration of the fifth anniversary of the PHRACHEACHON newspaper takes place at a historic time of important changes both in the country and on the international stage, including the situation around the political solution of the Cambodian problem.

For nearly 12 years of rebirth after toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian people throughout the country have concentrated their forces on rebuilding the nation in all fields. Although the country has found itself in a no-war, no-peace situation, thanks to the shrewd leadership of the KPRP, we have recorded social gains in all fields, bringing the international prestige of the State of Cambodia to new heights.

The people—men and women, young and old, laymen and clerics alike—are happy under the new regime, enjoying all kinds of freedom as their rights, honor, and dignity are guaranteed by the state law. This is diametrically opposite to what happened under the genocidal Pol Pot regime when the country was but a gigantic labor camp and the people were deprived of virtually everything, such as food, clothes, markets, hospitals, schools, banknotes, and monasteries.

The process of rebirth—recognized by the world as a most miraculous one—of the Cambodian people and Cambodian society has come through countless difficulties, obstacles, and hard tests. However, gradually, this miraculous rebirth has taken shape and developed in the form of a struggle to rebuild and defend the motherland against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime that the Cambodian people consider as the most serious danger for the Cambodian race, Buddhism, culture, civilization, and soul of the nation. For this glorious cause, at present we have been making all-out efforts in order to take charge by ourselves of the duty of defending the gains of national society and the new regime by holding aloft the banner of independence, peace, and national reconciliation.

It has always been our most treasured desire to bring an early end to the war and bring peace for our people and motherland. It is with this objective in mind that our party and government have made tireless efforts to promote the search for a reasonable, fair, and correct political solution to the Cambodian problem. Our party and government highly value the earnest aspiration of the people all over the country. We have done everything possible, such as joining the negotiating table with sincere goodwill and making reasonable concessions for the sake of national reconciliation. Thanks to our constructive stance, the latest informal talks in Jakarta could end up with the creation of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. It is nevertheless most regrettable that the SNC has not achieved any of its immediate main tasks during its first meeting in Bangkok because of the lack of goodwill displayed by the other side, especially because of the changes of mind and zigzagging position of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

So long as the other side continues to use the negotiating stage to achieve what it has failed to achieve militarily for the past nearly 12 years, the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem will never make any real progress. And this deadlock will surely give the genocidal Pol Pot gang an opportunity to build up their military strength in their attempt to return to power in Cambodia. The Cambodian people are particularly opposed to any political solution that favors individual interests rather than the interests of the Cambodian people throughout the country, that does not respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, or that does not commit itself to respecting the independence and sovereignty of the State of Cambodia nor to preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Dear comrades and friends, as a part of the process to revive our people and national society and in the struggle against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, we cannot ignore the active contribution of our news organizations that have been fighting seethingly in the ideological work. We will never forget the historical birth of the Voice of the Cambodian People radio station and the SPK press agency which were established just one day after the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation in 1979. With great satisfaction, the KAMPUCHEA and KANGTOAP PRACHEACHON newspapers were born in order to help expand the ranks of ideological combatants. PHNOM PENH, the voice of the people of Phnom Penh City and the first regional newspaper, was published in the third year after liberation.

Together with this development, television and magazines came into being one after another. We have magazines for the front, youth, women, trade unions, and other professions, including the police. Another important event was that one day before the opening of the Fifth KPRP Congress, PRACHEACHON—our first ever nonweekly newspaper—was republished in a move to revive the tradition of the PRACHEACHON newspaper in the 1950's of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party. With great speed, PRACHEACHON has been increased from two to three issues a week and today, on its fifth anniversary, the PRACHEACHON newspaper is making ever greater efforts to improve [words indistinct] heading toward independence, peace, freedom, and happiness.

The party, government, and people throughout the country are proud of the achievements made by all of you, combatants on the ideological front. With each passing day, our news publication is becoming more comprehensive, multiform, varied, and capable of bringing information to the most remote of its readers in helping to motivate and organize the masses in the national defense and reconstruction movement and in preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime's attempt to return to power.

Our news organizations have displayed dynamism in propagating good examples, combating negative phenomena, conveying the lines and decisions of the party, state, and front and state laws to the masses, widely reporting news concerning important political issues at home as well as hot issues in the world, matters in the economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic fields, and ordinary issues concerning the livelihood of the masses from all walks of life. Moreover, each news organization has endeavored to improve itself by modernizing its equipment to increase the propaganda effectiveness and quality and meet the demands of the masses and by attracting the participation of the masses in its newspaper pages and programs, thus enabling the news organizations to become a real bridge linking the party and government with the masses.

This is an important result that all of you in the ranks of combatants on the ideological front have achieved by holding aloft your sense of responsibility in the struggle from the uprising to topple the genocidal regime to the struggle to revive our motherland as well as in the current new stage in which we fight and negotiate simultaneously.

Starting from the complete understanding of the resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee during its 11th plenum and the spirit of the 19th National Assembly session and through experiences gained in the ideological work over the past nearly 12 years, I firmly believe that all of you will find the key to build, strengthen, and expand the important role played by our news organizations, making them deserve to be the assault force on the ideological front in the new situation and under all circumstances, on the basis of the constant growth in both effectiveness and quality.

Dear comrades and friends, our motherland has been through many difficult and important tests. However, many difficulties and urgent obstacles still lie ahead. The process of the struggle for peace, with the specific guarantee for the nonreturn of the genocidal Pol Pot regime as well as the task of defending the national independence and sovereignty, the people's right to self- determination, and the gains of the national society cannot be realized automatically without a fight.

In the interior of our national society, the task of ensuring the military and security situation and the normal development of the society has posed many problems, requiring that we mobilize the great national union and unity as a single body around the KPRP in order to create the integrated forces, integrated measures, and integrated means of the entire party, people, and armed forces to frustrate the dirty tricks and dark schemes of the enemy of all stripes and to achieve final victory.

In this cause, the ideological work to enhance the faith of the people in our new regime and our mass motivation movement need to be given a new impetus for which the news organizations in all sectors should take a large share of responsibility. I would like express confidence that through your seminar to be held this afternoon and tomorrow, all of you will exchange views and experiences in order to find out a program of concrete, in-depth, and really effective activities that will enable the work of our media to remain forever under the leadership of our party and will persuade all our news organizations to remain resolutely the loyal spokesmen of our party and serve the genuine interests of the motherland and people.

In conclusion, while warmly greeting the presence of both national and foreign guests of honor, I would like to wish all of you the best of health and brilliant successes in all undertakings entrusted by the party, state, and people. I also wish your seminar a brilliant success. [applause]

Heng Samrin Speaks at Closing

BK1110140090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin at 10 October closing of Cambodian Journalists Association seminar marking the fifth anniversary of the PRACHEACHON newspaper—recorded]

[Summary] "I am glad to meet with Cambodian journalists at the Conference Hall of the National Assembly today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the PRACHEACHON newspaper. I am pleased to inform all of you that this is an important event for the mass media work under our new regime. After nearly 12 years of building, strengthening, and expanding the ranks of ideological combatants, we can clearly see the momentous multisided growth of this fighting force. The loyal propagandists of our party and people working through either the radio waves or television waves or on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and bulletins, or in pictures or articles, have increased both in number and quality." This achievement was made possible thanks to the hard work of the government of the State of Cambodia and the people in the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] who fight valiantly to defend our miraculous rebirth and to prevent the return of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal danger."

It is in this spirit that I would like to recommend all combatants on the ideological front who are fulfilling their task, to those who are engaged in training and their instructors, for their contribution to this achievement. It should be noted that all countries, however small and poor, always regard their independence and territorial sovereignty as most sacred and unassailable.

Dear comrades: the gains we have made in the past 12 years are most significant. Although the Pol Pot regime was toppled, its legacy was so serious and pervasive that we cannot eliminate it within even two or three decades. After liberation all of us had to restore the country from scratch, while having to cope with a perennial threat of war and the danger of the return of the Pol Pot regime.

"Such a situation certainly shows the inestimable price we have paid over the past nearly 12 years of hard work, especially the mass media, which constitute an important part of the ideological work." Just one day after the founding of the KUFNCD, the Voice of the Cambodian People and SPK were established. They helped to whip up the intensity of our people's struggle along our party line. Over the past years, the two news organizations have made rapid developments, such as including foreign-language programs in their transmissions. Local television has also broadcast both local and foreign news features. The KAMPUCHEA newspaper, published in the first year of liberation, has also become an important weekly. Some other publications also came into existence. The PRACHEACHON newspaper of the 1950's was republished, and has since become the first non-weekly newspaper with two to three issues a week. "On this fifth anniversary it is making preparation for daily publication."

One remarkable thing is the steady progress made in the political quality and professionalism of our mass media as each organization has striven hard to modernize itself by improving its printing method—from the use of typing machines, to print setting, and now to printing by computer.

It would take too long to list all the achievements made by our mass media. However, allow me to review some progress on the ideological front between our side and the enemy. For nearly a century under French colonialism, our people fought and made sacrifices along the line of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party [precursor of the current Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party—KPRP] and the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos alliance to end that colonialist yoke.

"It is true that in the ensuing relatively stable and happy period of 16 years enjoyed by the Cambodian people, a period from which only Norodom Sihanouk benefited the most, no one realized two important points in the political field: first, the contribution of the policy of our KPRP to promoting and choosing neutralism as the policy of the country, to consolidating national independence, and to bringing about prosperity and happiness for the Cambodian people; and second, all the negative aspects of Sihanouk which seriously damaged the independent, neutral, and peaceful policy of the country and ushered in a rapid, final decline of that regime in the economic and political fields, thus pushing the country into the war started by the Lon Nol clique. Between these two invisible important points, there was another untoward danger that has later on been discovered: the usurpation and treason of the Pol Pot gang. For this reason, immediately after the great victory over U.S. imperialism was won by the people and revolutionary cadres and combatants on 17 April 1975, the Polpotists were all prepared to seize power.

"Since then, the Pol Pot gang has created countless difficulties for the Cambodian people. However, all these difficulties have become an object used by the imperialists and reactionary Khmer groups to wage their psychological warfare and spread their penetrating, perfidious attacks against us on the ideological front. For this reason, it is not hard to understand how easy and quick the Polpotists managed to forge their alliance with the imperialists, their allies, and the reactionary Khmer groups immediately after their regime collapsed. This alliance of reactionary forces has done everything possible in order to prolong the life of Pol Pot and to keep alive the threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power.

"At the same time, since 1979, they have continued to give aid—including money and arms—to the Polpotists, either directly or indirectly. The latest change in their unchanged strategic maneuver was the insistence on the elimination of Pol Pot which, in reality, is nothing but an attempt to legally recreate Pol Pot while eliminating the authorities and armed forces of the Cambodian people—the sole forces of the Cambodian people capable of opposing and preventing the Polpotists' return to power. And we have not yet talked about the despicable direct support given to the Pol Pot gang on the ideological front: When Sihanouk mentioned the massacre of his 19 children and grandchildren at the hands of the Polpotists, he would invariably announce that Pol Pot is the greatest patriot of all Cambodians. This is not because the adversary forces on this ideological front fail to recognize who Pol Pot is and who opposes him. Yet they launch a most perfidious offensive against us on this front. In their propaganda they try to confuse opinions and make people believe that those who oppose Pol Pot are Polpotists and those who live with, support, and defend Pol Pot are not Polpotists.

"Their unambiguous attack against us was carried out in addition to their peddling of liberal democracy. They resorted to this tactic in an attempt to cause confusion within our society, to make us lose confidence in ourselves, and to lose faith in the leadership of our current regime."

Dear comrades, there has never been a moment in the past century that the forces on the other side did not try to cause a rift in Cambodian-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity through their attacks on the ideological front.

For the past nearly 12 years, our ideological work has achieved three great successes:

"First, our ideological work has brought out into the open the crimes of the genocidal Polpotists;

"Second, our ideological work has further enhanced our faith in the revolution and in ourselves, raised the sense of daring to take charge of our own tasks, and boosted our determination to defend the motherland, to defend the rebirth, and to build our lives with the resolute will to oppose and prevent the danger of the genocidal regime's return.

"Third, it has made clear that the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos bonds of solidarity are a vital factor of our nation and people.

"Thanks to these three qualities, during the past nearly 12 years we have created an ideology of the party and transformed it into a national ideology that conforms with the prevailing conditions of our country and people. It is the line of patriotism and love for the people, the firm grasp of the enemy's maneuvers and of the moments that these maneuvers would be carried out, and the class character displayed in the struggle between us and the enemy and in the ideal of independence, freedom, and happiness of the people.

"It is on the basis of such an assessment that we can see that in the mass media work we have made all-out efforts to convey the line of the party and state to the masses, to motivate the masses, and to organize them in the joint campaign to implement the line of the party and state."

At the same time, the mass media have also met the spiritual needs of the people by providing them with entertainment and education.

Dear comrades, you certainly would agree with me that there are still some shortcomings. As a whole, our mass media have not yet been completely successful in communicating all the party and state lines to the masses. The capacity of our media is still limited despite 12 years of development, and the number of our experts is still minimal. "In some cases, at some times, some of our combatants on the ideological front still waver and are still unsure of their views and stance. Some cases remain hazy or still nurture illusions about captitalist-style press freedom frequently tantalized by the West's propaganda machine. For this reason, it is necessary to further instill the party's concepts and views concerning media work.

"Besides these shortcomings, I note that over the past 12 years we have gained the following knowledge:

"First, the enemy has not given up their strategic maneuvers. The ideological work should therefore ferret out all the maneuvers of each stage set up and implemented by the enemy in order to make the masses aware of them in time.

"Second, we should constantly teach the masses about the objectives of our struggle.

"Third, we must not confuse strategy with tactics and let ourselves be lulled by illusions, pacifism, complacency, carelessness, or worse still, become political or economic opportunists.

"Fourth, a propaganda work that does not make the masses understand in time all the party and state policies is very dangerous."

Dear comrades, I have so far talked to you about the strengths and weaknesses of our mass media work. Now I would like to draw your attention to the things that we must do in the future. It can be said that we are now in a situation that is both favorable and unfavorable to us, or more exactly one that is more favorable than unfavorable to us.

One thing that is good for our side is that after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, we still can stand on our own feet to the dismay and awe of our detractors who predicted that we would collapse within a few months after the pullout. Praise be to the forces of the people who have fought resolutely against the return of the Polpotists. Through its 11th plenum the party Central Committee put forward many resolutions that are being implemented at all levels. As a result, we can say that we are entering a period of great change.

"In the search for peace for the Cambodian people, the Cambodian party and state have actively displayed goodwill and have made many concessions. Public opinion has acknowledged our activities and aspirations and recognized us as a party that does not want to prolong the war, that instead really wants to bring an end to the people's suffering. The State of Cambodia has contributed through many sacrifices to the creation and completion of the Supreme National Council. The State of Cambodia has accepted the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council as the basis for discussion between Cambodian factions in order to find an appropriate and equitable solution that would guarantee national independence and sovereignty and prevent the genocidal Pol Pot danger in response to the wish of the Cambodian people."

Lately, many petitions have been received from all over the country voicing the people's support for a solution that ensures the nonreturn of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Despite all of this, the enemy has not given up their strategic maneuvers. They have created complications around the Cambodian problem, intensifying their psychological warfare and rendering the ideological front more intense and dangerous.

On this basis, it is my opinion that the common task for the immeidate future is first to remain confident in our own forces, and second to always maintain national independence and mastery over the national society without fear of the enemy.

Before the withdrawal of the volunteer Vietnamese troops, many among us expressed doubt that we would ever be able to stand on our own. True, for the first few months we experienced serious difficulties, but thanks to our determination, courage, and sacrifice, we have discovered our own strength advancing. Therefore, we have learned through the difficulties that hardship spawns creativeness. What is important is not the magnitude of the difficulties, but whether or not we dare to overcome them. For this reason, we must develop our patriotism and love for the people and our determination to die, rather than lose the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

I am confident that all of you will discover what you have to do by basing your research on the two main tasks of our idoleogical work described above.

Government Assists Refugees in Western Provinces

BK0610151190 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0417 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 6—Refugees from various parts of the western border province of Banteay Meanchey, who were dislodged by the Khmer opposition troops' harassments have been given much assistance in their resettlement and in the current monsoon cultivation.

So far, about 7,000 farmer families in the western border provinces, especially Banteay Meanchey and Battambang, have left their villages and resettled in suburban areas reserved for them by local authorities.

Up to now the tractor team of the Banteay Meanchey agricultural service has turned up 1,400 hectares of land for 1,100 dislodged farmer families to cultivate rice. It has also supplied each of those families with 100 kg of fertilizer and 100 kg of rice seed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, for its part, has provided over 4,300 hoes to those families in addition to nearly 1,000 ploughs and harrows given by the local agriculture service. The ministry plans to supply those families with one ton of selected green beans for cultivation.

Relief Supplies Distributed in Kompong Speu

BK1110095390 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 11—The Red Cross of Kompong Speu Province, 50 km from Phnom Penh, distributed last month 185 [metric] tons of husked rice to 13,918 needy people in Aoral and Phnum Sruoch Districts and to 150 families in Thpong District, same province.

The relief was provided by the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia. Moreover, the provincial Red Cross with aid from the Cambodian Red Cross, international humanitarian organizations and charity people has monthly distributed relief to needy people, especially to war victims in those localities.

VONADK on SRV 'Tactics' for Blocking SNC

BK0610154190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Oct 90

["Article": "Exposing the Maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and Phnom Penh That Are Preventing the Establishment of the Supreme National Council with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman on the One Hand, While Intensifing Activities on the Battlefield of Aggression in Cambodia on the Other"]

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh have constantly raised issues. They have used tactics and imposed conditions to prevent the establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. The aim of the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh in raising obstacles to prevent the establishment of a full SNC is to oppose and destroy the documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and Jakarta. In other words, their aim is to block the process to solve Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. This is a maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to prolong their war of aggression in Cambodia.

Look at the diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese and Phnom Penh in the international arena. They go together like hand and glove, being fully coordinated with Vietnam's military activities on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. On this battlefield of aggression, Vietnam continues to bring fresh troops and war materiel from Vietnam to many battlefields, particularly the Battambang and Route 10 battlefields where Vietnam has been intensifying activities to retake Pailin.

However, the Vietnamamese and Phnom Penh can dupe no one. No matter how hard they try, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh cannot get themselves out. The efforts of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh are the final gasp for air before drowning. Vietnam and Phnom Penh certainly cannot fight the tide of the Cambodian people who want independence and peace, and the world current who desire to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The Cambodian people in and outside the country are demanding the establishment of the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. Peace- and justice-loving forces throughout the world are also demanding this. The document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] welcomes Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC. The Jakarta document, Article 4, clearly says no one except Samdech Norodom Sihanouk can be SNC chairman. The recent ASEAN-China joint statement also called for respect and implementation of the Jakarta document and that of the UNSC. It also called on

Indonesia and France, cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to take immediate and necessary measures to prepare an agreement on solving and ending the war in Cambodia politically and comprehensively.

All this lays bare the maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh in preventing the establishment of the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman on the one hand, while intensify activities on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia on the other. The Cambodian people denounce and expose the maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh. The Cambodian people pledge to cooperate with the ASEAN countries, the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the five permanent members of the UNSC, and the entire world, to push for the speedy implementation of the Jakarta document, that of the five permanent members of the UNSC, and the UNSC resolution. Therefore, the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman will certainly be set up in the near future. The United Nations will certainly join the SNC with the samdech as chairman to check and ensure that the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Phnom Penh Reportedly Expands New Divisions

BK0710130990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Since the beginning of September, the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh have intensified activities to draft many relatives of our compatriots in provinces and districts under temporary control of the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh. They have also armed and expanded new divisions to fight and die on their behalf.

In the 2d Military Region of the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh, comprising Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng Provinces, the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh recently intensified activities to forcibly round up our people's relatives in these provinces and mix them with Vietnamese troops wearing Heng Samrin soldiers' uniforms to create two new divisions [kang pol], the 15th and 17th. The divisions recently set up by the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh have been deployed to fight and die on their behalf on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

Cambodian soldiers recently drafted by the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh are currently opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh and refusing to fight. They have successively been deserting.

These activities by the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh go hand in hand with those of Hun Sen, who has been imposing this and that condition and using this or that pretext, to create obstacles in solving and ending Vietnam's war in Cambodia. They go hand in hand with the intransigence of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh who continue to oppose the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], the 668/90 document of the UNSC, and the Jakarta joint statement dated 10 September 1990.

These activities further clearly show the Cambodian people, people in the world, and the United Nations, that the Vietnamese aggressors are warmongers and that the Hun Sen group continues to serve Vietnam, sells the nation to Vietnam, and continues to be Vietnam's servants.

Khieu Samphan, Son Sen on Support for Sihanouk

BK1210054390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Message from "Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, chairman and vice chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and leader of the Cambodian Resistance Forces"; dated 10 October]

[Text] After exposing and denouncing the Hanoi Vietnamese and Hun Sen, who have opposed and openly and most insolently destroyed the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the Jakarta joint statement, this message reaffirms to the samdech the stance of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] to continue to adhere to the common position already determined by the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces, namely continue to firmly stand by the document of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint statement and absolutely oppose the use of the samdech's chairmanship of the Supreme National Council [SNC] as a bargaining chip. Our Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to broadcast the entire message as follows:

To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, Beijing:

Revered samdech: All of us are furious upon learning that Hun Sen again showed his arrogance and insolence by slandering that the samdech is the obstacle to solving and ending Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia.

1. The entire Cambodian people and the Cambodian nation do know—because each family and each one of them are victims—that the war in Cambodia, which has been going on for 12 years, starting from 25 December 1978, is Vietnam's war of aggression. The ASEAN countries and the UN General Assembly have made successive efforts to solve Vietnam's war of aggression politically and comprehensively. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese not only rejected these efforts but also carried out activities to oppose these efforts.

2. Now there is the document of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint statement, which the Phnom Penh side has solemnly accepted in front of the

world on 10 September 1990. Phnom Penh and Hanoi still do not abide by these documents. On the contrary, at Hanoi's order, Phnom Penh has successively raised this or that issue to create obstacles preventing the establishment of the SNC with the samdech as chairman in accordance with the document of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint statement. Although afterwards the entire UN Security Council has fully endorsed the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the Jakarta joint statement, Phnom Penh, at Hanoi's orders, continue to cary out obstructive maneuvers.

On 4 October, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach openly, arrogantly, and insolently opposed the document of the five permanent members. For what reason have the Hanoi Vietnamese ordered Phnom Penh to oppose the establishment of the SNC with the samdech as chairman in accordance with the document of the five permanent members, the Jakarta joint statement, and the UN Security Council resolution?

The Cambodian people and the whole world have clearly seen through this. The reason is Hanoi and Phnom Penh clearly realize that if the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman is set up, there will certainly be a solution to quickly end Vietnam's war politically and comprehensively, and the United Nations and UN peacekeeping force will certainly carry out a comprehensive check, particularly to ensure that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia. This is what Hanoi Vietnamese and Phnom Penh have been opposing and of what they are so afraid. This is why the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh have carried out successive maneuvers and used deceitful tricks to obstruct the setting up of the SNC with the samdech as chairman.

On this occasion, on behalf of the PDK, all of us would like to reaffirm to the samdech that we continue to adhere to the common stance our tripartite Cambodian resistance forces have already determined, namely to continue to firmly stand by the document of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint statement, which all Cambodian parties have promised to accept, respect, and fully implement without any modifications and which the entire UN Security Council has already endorsed. The PDK appeals to all concerned parties, including the Hanoi Vietnamese, to respect and implement the three aforementioned documents. All parties should accept the samdech as chairman of the SNC. The issue of the samdech's chairmanship of the SNC should not be linked to any other issues and cannot be the object of a bargain. In particular, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have no right to demand in exchange that Hun Sen be vice chairman.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese and Phnom Penh were allowed to do this, it would open the door for Hanoi and Phnom Penh to successively alter completely the document of the five permanent members, the Jakarta joint statement, and the UN Security Council resolution. The samdech has been kind enough to make another great concession by accepting that Phnom Penh add another member to the SNC, to be the 14th member; and through this, the world has seen the samdech's open-mindedness and the goodwill of the tripartite national resistance forces. To create the role of vice chairman means to alter the document once again. In this situation, other parties would also demand the alteration or modification of the three documents in accordance with the interest of their own parties. By this way the war will never end.

The Cambodian people—victims who have lost lives or been separated from their relatives and gone through unending suffering because of the Vietnamese war of aggression—want to end the war quickly in order to recover peace and security with their independence and territorial integrity. Our people have suffered for 12 years. Now they have the document of the five permanent members, the Jakarta joint statement, and the UN Security Council resolution to use as the basis for a solution to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively. All of us will firmly and unswervingly stand by the three major documents and will not open the door for anyone to alter the documents. Otherwise, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia will never end.

At a time when the Phnom Penh side has so insanely slandered the samdech, we would like to respectfully inform the samdech of the aforementioned view and stance of the PDK.

Would the samdech and consort receive from all of us respectful, loving and most thoughtful sentiments.

[Dated] 10 October 1990
[Signed] Khieu Samphan
[Signed] Son Sen

Sihanouk Sends Thanks for Support

BK1210065390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Oct 90

[11 October reply message from Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and leader of the Cambodian Resistance Forces, to Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] Your Excellencies:

I would like to express to you both, the entire Party of Democratic Kampuchea, and the heroic National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, my profound gratitude with sincere and loving sentiments for your significant and profound message supporting me with a noble patriotic spirit.

Please accept my high consideration and profound and loving sentiments.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Soviet Coverage of Mat Ly's LSDP Assessment

WA1210124690

For USSR coverage of Cambodian politburo member Mat Ly's investigation of the activity of the Liberal and Social Democratic Party (LSDP), see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Indonesia

Government Condemns Israeli 'Brutality'

BK1210102790 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0952 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Government here Friday condemned recent brutality of the Israeli forces who opened fire on Palestinians in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem last Monday causing the death of 29 and injuring another 274, the Foreign Ministry said in a press statement.

The Indonesian Government sees the incident as a gross violation to the rights of the Palestinians and the United Nations Charter and demands the Israeli Government to stop its inhuman action against the Palestinians and calls on the Israelis to abide by the Geneva Convention IV/1949 on the protection of civilians in war, the statement said.

The incident was part of a series of the systematic brutality of Israeli forces against the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to put pressure on the Palestinians without abiding by the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), it said.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Government supports efforts launched by the UNSC in seeking effective ways and means to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians and to bring about the sending of a fact-finding mission to Israel to collect information on the tragedy, it insisted

The Indonesian Government considers the incident as another fact that the Middle East problem cannot be settled as the core of the problem, namely the aspiration of the Palestinian people to regain independence and justice has not been fulfilled and as long as Israel is still occupying the Arab land and Palestine.

Indonesia is still stick [as received] to its stance that the only way to seek a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is through an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

Concerning the recent incident in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the statement said the Indonesian Government has been thoroughly following the developments in the region with deep concern.

House Official on 'Inhuman' Act

BK1110120090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0940 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 11 (OANA-ANTARA) —Vice Chairman of the the House Commission I (in charge of defence and foreign afffairs) Theo Sambuaga stated here Thursday last Monday's Israeli brutality in East Jerusalem against Palestinians causing the death of 21 and wounding another hundreds must be condemned as it was totally inhuman.

The Israeli action near a site sacred to Moslems and Jews in East Jerusalem, he said, would only make the current efforts to seek a solution to the Gulf crisis more delicate.

According to him, the Indonesian stance on the Palestinian cause is clear. Indonesia, he went on, is always supporting the struggle of the Palestinians to regain their independence.

Therefore, the Israeli move would only make the situation in that part of the world getting worse, he underscored.

Israel could not impose barbaric acts against those living in its occupied territories, he said.

The Israeli action could alter the public opinion as if Israelis are supporting Iraq which annexed Kuwait. Its action to alter the public opinion would only make it difficult to seek a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis, he asserted.

Concerning the Gulf crisis, Sambuaga said that there was still a shade of hope to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Indonesia is still consistent in applying the UN resolution calling on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

According to Sambuaga, the superpowers like the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and other Western European as well as the nonaligned countries needed to focus their role in seeking a peaceful solution through diplomatic channels.

The diplomatic approach needs to be intensified, he insisted.

He further said that the use of military forces in the crisis could not settle the problem. Therefore, he went on, the diplomatic channels would be able to yield positive result in the region.

Portuguese Visit to East Timor Questioned

BK1110104390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0845 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—Deputy Chairman of the House Commission I [in charge of foreign affairs, defense, and information] Theo Sambuaga here Thursday said that a clear definition concerning the purpose of the Portuguese parliament delegation's visit to East Timor scheduled to be held next year was necessary.

Commenting on a plan of the Portuguese parliament to visit East Timor which was disclosed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas upon his arrival from the U.S. Wednesday, Sambuaga further questioned possible follow-ups of the visit.

Is the visit to fulfill the Indonesian Government's request within the view that East Timor has become a part of Indonesia or does Portugal have another position?, Sambuaga asked.

He further said that result of the visit should also be observed.

Would it be a domestic political consumption in Portugal or would it be an effort to take new steps to raise the issue of East Timor in international forums?, he asked.

Sambuaga said that as a people representative, he welcomed the visit. However, he added: our stand is clear, East Timor is an integral part of the Republic of Indonesia.

Portugal should lessen its bad campaign on Indonesia in international forums as Indonesia faithfully allowed the visit, Sambuaga said.

He also queried whether the visit was a fulfilment of the invitation sent by the Indonesian Parliament two years ago or would it be made under other contexts.

Minister Alatas in his statement said that a UN delegation would accompany delegates of the Portuguese Parliament during the visit that conclusions could be made more objectively.

Army Denies Capture, Killing in East Timor

BK1110104890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1016 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) denied the capture and killing in East Timor, saying that it still has the heart of hearts that it has never been and will never be involved in the use of inhuman practices in the province.

ABRI spokesman Nurhadi Purwosaputro told ANTARA here Thursday: "A capture, let alone a killing, never takes place".

He further said that all the reports by a human rights activists group here that 11 East Timorese were captured and two were killed by ABRI last month were all false.

ABRI, Purwosaputro reiterated, is an institution with heart of hearts and with sense of responsibility to all human beings and to God Almighty.

Therefore, we cannot do evil things to our fellow-countrymen in East Timor like those which have been reported by the group, he stated.

The group previously also reported that in August 22 people were killed as well in the province which integrated into Indonesia 13 years ago.

They all are lies, he underscored.

Purwosaputro also expressed his regret over the fact that the letter asking for confirmation on the issue by the group to a number of government officials was also distributed among the public in general and the mass media.

Something must be done on such a letter to prevent misinformation among the people, he said.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Interviewed on Soviet Relations

BK1110083590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Interview with Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, by PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations—place and date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] [PRAVDA] What is the significance of the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations over the past 30 years to the Lao people?

[Phoun Sipaseut] The establishment of Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations reflected the aspirations of the Lao and Soviet people who wished to strengthen mutual relations of friendship and close solidarity with a view to opening up a bright path for our people to maintain close ties and to create conditions for contacting and helping each other. The event constituted another important milestone in the history of Laos because it came into effect at a time when Laos was faced with difficulties and when our peoples struggle for freedom and independence was uncompromisingly undergoing many twists and turns. With invaluable and honest support from the Soviet party, government, and people as well as from other fraternal countries, our Lao people's national liberation struggle under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] led by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan scored a brilliant victory on 2 December 1975, opening up an era in which the Lao nation became fully independent and Lao people the masters of their own country.

Since then, Lao-Soviet relations, with friendship and cooperation, have entered a new stage in encompassing all socioeconomic aspects of Laos. We have scored successes in various fields in building material and technical foundations for the socioeconomic development in the country, in which the Soviet Union has rendered assistance to us in building bridges, roads, reservoirs, oil depots, a satellite relay communications station, schools, and other facilities.

The Soviet Union has also assisted us in training technical personnel at all levels. All this constitutes a great contribution by the fraternal Soviet people to our national defense and national construction and development. We are very pleased with the achievements recorded through the cooperation developed and close friendship forged by our two countries over the past 30 years.

[PRAVDA] What are the special characteristics of Lao-Soviet cooperation in the new era?

[Phoun Sipaseut] Under the conditions where many changes have taken place in our two countries, it is necessary for us to seek together the hidden potentials in our respective countries so as to increase the efficiency of our relations and cooperation in various fields. In the new period, bilateral cooperation must be carried out in accordance with the new economic management mechanisms. We must gradually transform such relations and cooperation into balanced ties for mutual benefit. It can be said now that the cooperation between our two countries has become a firm and important basis for contributing to the development of our national economy.

With regard to the various cooperation and construction projects that have already been completed, we are now conducting a study to determine some possibilities in utilizing them for carrying out mutual business cooperation between our two countries. In addition to developing mutual cooperation, our two countries have also recorded successes in carrying out moves in the international arena. Our two countries, together with all countries cherising peace and social progress in the world, have carried out a systematic struggle for the survival of mankind and the security of the international community on the basis of the UN Charter and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] supports all statements and initiatives of the Soviet party and government leaders aimed at bringing stability and security to the world.

[PRAVDA] What is the direction of the immediate development of Lao-Soviet relations?

[Phoun Sipaseut] Laos and the Soviet Union have long maintained traditional relations and cooperation and have shared similar ideals aimed at developing our respective countries into prosperous and wealthy states. We aspire to establish cooperation with all countries regardless of differences in our social and political systems and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence in order to bring prosperity and wealth to our peoples. Such ideals have become the symbol of friendship between the two countries. We, therefore, in the immediate future and in years to come, regard our relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union as one of the decisive factors in executing our two strategic tasks.

Under conditions where our economic management systems have been changed, it is especially important for us to continue consolidating and upgrading the mechanism of our cooperation and relations to conform to future trends. I am of the view that the orientation of our relations and cooperation in various fields must be directed to cover all spheres of work in the political, economic, and social life of our two countries.

In the economic field, we must pay attention to developing comprehensive businesses and studying and applying science and technology to production and toward improving the living conditions and training of cadres. On the basis of the principle of business and political accounting, in the future we must further broaden our business cooperation for mutual benefit simultaneously with fraternal assistance.

In the international arena, our two countries will continue to coordinate and cooperate with each other in all steps of mobilizing movements to contribute to the cause of peace in the world. I firmly believe that the relations between our two countries will in the future become a factor in promoting and transporting the new concepts in Laos and the perestroyka in the Soviet Union to glorious successes.

[PRAVDA] Comrade, how have you appraised the new Soviet initiatives regarding problems in the Asia-Pacific region, especially the initative on the creation of a common Asian (?consensus) advanced by Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze in Vladivostok? Is there any possibility for our two countries, through our diplomatic relations, to build Asia into a continent of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness?

[Phoun Sipaseut] I am of the view that the new Soviet initiative made at the international conference in Vladivostok in early September on the creation of a common Asian consensus clearly reflects once again the Soviet stance in persistently trying to create an atmosphere of mutual trust among the nations in the Asia-Pacific region. I believe that the Soviet initiative will serve to further augment the policy of the USSR outlined by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok in 1986 by paving the way for all nations in this region to move closer toward one another to settle all problems through peaceful means in the interest of peace and social progress.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the entire party, state, and multiethnic Lao people, I would like to express wholehearted gratitude toward the fraternal Soviet party, state, and people for giving sincere assistance to our tasks of national defense and national construction. I firmly believe that the relations of cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union will last forever.

May the fraternal Soviet people score new greater victories in carrying out their perestroyka.

Philippines

Ileto Says Military Value of Bases Diminishing

HK1210034790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 90 p 3

[By staff member Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Filipinos should "not delude themselves" into believing that the U.S. would do everything to keep their bases here, Rafael Ileto, national security director, said yesterday.

At a press forum, Ileto also said the military value of U.S. bases here had diminished with the thawing of the cold war.

He also said the Philippines should not isolate itself from the international community and must use diplomacy in resolving the bases issue.

A Social Weather Stations (SWS) survey released yesterday said that 63% of 300 metro Manila respondents believed the bases should be retained because of huge benefits the country gets from the U.S.

The survey said 10% believed the bases should be dismantled immediately, 8% favored keeping them up to 1991, and 17% favored their removal after 1991 if Washington did not increase its aid to the Philippines.

Washington has pledged $481 million in annual aid to the Philippines under the current agreement.

In San Diego, California, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said he would negotiate an agreement on the future of U.S. bases here that "would make Filipino-Americans proud."

Speaking to the World Affairs Council of San Diego Manglapus said the agreement should sustain the sovereignty of both countries while rectifying inequities in trade, science, technology and agriculture. He described the trade agreements as "integral to the treaty."

He said the government was firm in its position that Clark Air Base be returned to the Philippines when the existing base agreement expires in September 1991, but was entertaining U.S. proposals to maintain Subic Naval Base.

"We are not averse to a possible arrangement of access that would involve a commercial relationship," Manglapus said.

Japan Expands Agricultural Grant Aid

HK1210041390 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 12 Oct 90 p 3

["Indicator" column: "RP (Republic of the Philippines), Japan Ink P460-M Grant Today"]

[Text] The Japanese Government has expanded its agricultural grant aid to the Philippines to include agricultural machineries.

According to reports from the Department of Agriculture [DA], the aid package offered under the Increased Food Production Program this year will include 10 units of high-powered farm tractors to help reactivate the country's sugar production which has been suffering from low productivity in the past few years.

The Philippines, however, is expecting a much larger agricultural machinery grant for the next fiscal year.

This is in addition to other agricultural commodity grants such as fertilizers and pesticides provided by the Japanese Government to the Philippines through the Increased Food Production Program extended since 1977.

The program was designed to make production inputs readily available to the farmers to assist in increasing their agricultural production.

The said program is included in the second phase of the Kennedy round of talks where a facility was opened for developed countries to extend grant aid to less developed countries. Japan and the United States were signatories to this agreement.

Signing

Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Manuel T. Yan and Japanese Ambassador Taunco Tanaka are scheduled to sign the memorandum of agreement [MOA] for the program today.

The last to be signed by Mr. Tanaka as Ambassador to the Philippines before he leaves shortly for another post, the MOA will involve about P480 million [peso] worth of agricultural inputs and farm machineries.

This brings the total Japanese grant aid for the first seven months of fiscal year 1990 (April 1990 to March 1991), to P1.78 billion. More grant aids are scheduled to be extended for the remaining five months.

DA sources said 80% of the 1990 grant package was centered on the agricultural sector—with the end view of increasing the farmers'quality of living.

Agricultural Grants Signed Recently

Name of Project	Amount	Date of Signing
Agricultural Development and Promotion Project in Western Samar	Y712M	July 13, 1990

Capayas Irrigation Project	Y1,433M	July 13, 1990
Rural Development Project in La Trinidad (Benquet)	Y1,142M	July 13, 1990
The Program of Increased Food Production	Y2,400M	October 12, 1990
Reference: Japan's Agricultural Sector grant in aid for FY 1990		

Contingency Measures Ready for Citizens in Gulf

BK1210035890 Manila PNA in English 0321 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct. 12 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippine Foreign Affairs [Ministry] Thursday insisted that its embassies were ready to implement contingency measures for the immediate evacuation of the remaining Filipino workers in Iraq and occupied Kuwait in the event the Persian Gulf crisis escalates into a war.

Foreign undersecretary, Manuel Yan, however, declined to reveal the details of the plan, which he said is highly classified. But he assured relatives of Filipino contract workers who are still in Iraq and Kuwait that the embassies were ready to set into motion measures to protect the Filipinos.

Contingency plans are always top secret, Yan said. We can assure the relatives of the workers that our embassies are ready.

The Task Force Middle East, a nongovernment organization, has claimed that at least 5,000 Filipinos are still in Kuwait. Yan, however, dismissed the figure, saying the Philippine Embassy in Baghdad reported that no more than 2,500 Filipinos are in the occupied emirate at present. Yan said the Filipinos have decided to stay in Kuwait despite "encouragements" from the government for them to leave the invaded emirate.

Aquino Disregards Pressure To Resign Office

HK1210104090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 October 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] President Cory Aquino disregarded the movement launched by former Senator Eva Estrada-Kalaw aiming to force the president to resign from her post. The president in her statement stressed the right and prerogative of any citizen like Senator Kalaw to set up such a movement.

In dismissing the Kalaw movement, the president said that this is what a democracy means. The president answered the former senator, who is a relative of her husband ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr., in two brief sentences. The movement launched by Kalaw will collect signatures with the aim of forcing the president to resign her post in the midst of serious problems facing the country. [passage omitted]

Column Views Aquino's 'Rock Bottom' Popularity

HK1210140390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 October 90 pp 1, 7

[From 'Indicator' column by Amando Doronila: "Aquino Hits Rock Bottom In Latest Survey"]

[Text] The performance rating of President Aquino has hit rock bottom after tumbling down from a high margin of satisfaction of 43% in December 1989 (the month of the Makati siege by military rebels), according to the latest public opinion survey conducted in Metro Manila during the last two weeks of August by the Social Weather Station [SWS].

The August 1990 rating, expressed in terms of margin of satisfaction of the people, was lower than the 9% margin in April 1990, one of the lowest in a series of ratings beginning in May 1986, when the margin was 54%. The margin comprises the difference between the number of those satisfied with her performance and those dissatisfied. Last April, 36% were satisfied, 26% dissatisfied, and 38% undecided.

Last August, the margin was even lower, and was the lowest performance rating ever obtained by President Aquino. The CHRONICLE was bound by confidentiality not to disclose details, but Social Weather Station officials described the popularity slump as a "shock." Some members of the Cabinet have been briefed by the SWS on the findings, which will be made available to a Cabinet group today. The findings are expected to provoke consideration of their policy implications.

It was emphasized that the survey was conducted during the last two weeks of August—a period in which the nation was experiencing extraordinarily heavy political and economic stresses. It was the month when Iraq invaded Kuwait, triggering the new oil crisis, of heavy floodings in Manila following the killer earthquake, of the terror bombing campaign, of coup rumors and demands for extra-constitutional measures to end the Aquino presidency and of the paralysis of the central government in responding to these elements of crisis.

The SWS report is to be differentiated from the Ateneo de Manila University Public Opinion Survey. SWS officials acknowledged, on the basis of the findings, that the Aquino government faced a "leadership crisis"—a situation which administration officials denied during the period of the petrification of the presidency and which they acknowledged only recently.

Among the highlights of the survey are:

—The Aquino administration struck an all-time low in performance rating.

—Political and social institutions, except the Roman Catholic Church, received negative margin of satisfaction.

—Although there was widespread disenchantment with the Aquino government in Metro Manila, the findings disapproved illegal or violent alternatives of political change, especially those represented by the coup plotters and the communist insurgents.
—A hardcore of 20% said they would vote for President Aquino if she stood for reelection, but more than 50% said they would vote for others.
—Forty per cent considered the possibility of losing faith in peaceful means of achieving political change. SWS officials read this as a relatively high percentage, and as as danger signal for the survival of constitutional democracy.
—There has beena dramatic turnaround of opinion in greater Manila in favor of the retention, for at least 10 years, of the U.S. military bases. The survey shows Manilans appear to have rejected the nationalist campaign against the bases and view the U.S. as a possible guardian of the constitutional system if the government collapses under the pressure of political and economic crisis.

In these findings, I have refrained from disclosing statistical details on request by SWS, which promised that within a few weeks it would release a report following briefings with its clients.

According to SWS officials, the rock-bottom rating of President Aquino has prompted some politicians and military leaders to distance themselves from her. They now consider her as a political liability; and if this trend continues, her capacity to influence events in the 1992 presidential elections, especially using her office to endorse her choice for President, has already been seriously undermined. Clearly, the Cory factor or the Cory magic has evaporated and is now not a political force—unless she initiates dramatic moves to turn the economy around or stabilize the political system.

Historically, President Aquino's performance rating has moved up and down. She enjoyed high approval during her early years, but there has been a trend for her rating to decline.

In March 1986, 48% in Metro Manila were satisfied with her performance and 25% dissatisfied, with 23% margin of satisfaction. In August 1988, the margin was 32%, in February 1989, 14%; in July 1989, 6%; in September 1989, 23%; in December 1989, 43%; and in April 1990, 9%.

The decline in her popularity, as well as the rise of level of unrest and instability, has invited or encouraged coup plotters to make moves to topple the government.

The widespread disenchantment with the administration is reflected in the findings that of the 20 key issues on which it was tested, it received positive margin of satisfaction in only four—human rights, telling the truth, clarifying the Philippine position on the U.S. military bases and bringing about a peaceful society. It received negative ratings on 16 issues, and overall rating was minus nine.

The issues on which it had negative ratings included quick decision making, land reform, graft and corruption, foreign debt, military discipline, the communist insurgency, responding to the needs of farmers, developing livelihood opportunities, fulfilment of promises, giving justice, collection of taxes, cleaning the environment and decreasing crimes. The negative margin of satisfaction over giving justice was relatively high—21%.

The survey indicated extensive graft and corruption in key public institutions, including the courts of justice. Seventy-four per cent identified the bureau of customs as a source of corruption, 73% the bureau of internal revenue, 65% the Cabinet, 64% the Presidential Commission on Good Government; 63% the police, 46% the courts of justice, and 40% the military.

The decline of public esteem also swept other major state institutions. The margin of satisfaction for the military fell to 8% in August 1990, from 16% in September 1989; the police rating was minus 29, from minus nine in September 1989. The House of Representatives rating fell from minus 18 in September 1989 to minus 35 in August 1990, and the Senate's rating declined similarly.

However, the Roman Catholic Church received a margin of trust of 65% followed by 25% for the armed forces. There were reservations that the Church was showing signs of unwarranted intervention in politics.

Ramos Assures Full Support for Aquino for Term

HK1210021590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] The defense department and the armed forces will support the Aquino administration until the end of the president's term. The details from Marny Chan:

[Begin recording] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos again stressed the full support of the defense department and the armed forces until the last day of President Aquino's term. At the regular news conference in Camp Aguinaldo, Ramos made the assurance as he replied to a question on whether the current administration can still address basic public services until the end of Mrs Aquino's term even if rebel soldiers launch another coup against the government.

At the same time, Secretary Ramos thanked Senate president Jovito Salonga and other legislators who supported the passage of the anticoup bill which he thinks will help prevent rebel soldiers from launching another coup. Ramos also admitted that this bill is not the only solution to completely stop destabilization attempts against the government, but one of the measures that would prevent coups in the country.

The defense secretary further announced some reorganization in the current military system. He said this is a continuing process and is not being carried out because of the failed Mindanao uprising. Ramos refused to call it a reshuffling of official military ranks but a simple organization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines chain of command. [end recording]

Maceda Views Comelec Chief Reappointment

HK1110095890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Oct 90

[By Cesar Chavez]

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda believes that President Aquino decided to run in the 1992 presidential elections when she reappointed Hilario Davide Jr as the Commission of Elections [Comelec] chairman after the recently concluded mission of the fact-finding commission, which investigated those involved in the coup attempts and of which Davide was the chairman.

It is recalled that one of Davide's recommendations in the commission's report was for Mrs. Aquino to clarify whether or not she was going to run in the 1992 presidential elections.

Senator Maceda suspects that President Aquino's response was a positive one in that the appointment of Davide as the Comelec chairman once more has a political motive. [Maceda recording indistinct]

Maceda opposed Davide's appointment as the Comelec chairman. Meanwhile, Senator Edgardo Angara said that Davide is one of the best and most qualified people in the Comelec, stating that he is in favor of Davide's appointment to the Comelec for five more years because he has served in the commission for two years prior to his appointment as chairman of the fact-finding commission.

The legal question on Davide's reappointment is now being studied by the Commission on Appointment's legal staff, headed by Senator Edgardo Angara.

Ramos Acts on Davide Commission Recommendations

HK1110075790 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 11 October 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live or recorded]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today ordered Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa to take the necessary action on the 24 recommendations made by the Davide Commission. In a directive, Ramos ordered De Villa to take the required steps and study the recommendations relating to the policies of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. Ramos gave the assurance that he, together with De Villa and other high-ranking officials of the Defense Department and the AFP, would discuss the progress of steps to be undertaken by the Department of National Defense [DND] and the AFP in relation to the issues.

Menawhile, the DND for its part was undertaking its own study of the policies that would be affected by the new recommendations of the commisssion. According to Ramos, some of the recommendations were new while the others were continuing and part of the military leadership struggle, even while he was still AFP chief, to fulfill the necessary reforms in order to answer problems within the AFP. Here is part of Defense Secretary Ramos' pronouncements.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] I have asked General de Villa to [passage indistinct] action on those matters that are within the mandate of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. But for our part in the DND—this is in regard to the higher policy matters as well as investigative actions that must be taken—we will also do our part and very soon we shall get together with the [word indistinct], with our DND executive staff and myself so that we can determine the progress of the actions already being taken. [end recording]

Economic Official Admits Creditor Pressure

HK1210041190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 90 pp 1, 7

[Report by staff members Arleen Chipongina and Johanna Son, with Patrick Paez]

[Text] The country's official creditors will not give badly needed new loans if the government insists on pursuing talks on temporary debt-service moratorium, according to a high economic official.

The foreign creditors also accused the Philippines of not honoring the structural reforms, especially elimination of subsidies, it had committed to the international financial community under the 1990-92 economic program. The official said that creditor governments, particularly Japan, have sent a "message" to the Philippine government showing its reluctance to negotiate for possible new loans while Filipino lawmakers are still pressing for possible suspension in payments of interests on foreign debts.

At the Senate, the lawmakers, alarmed by the report that the country's consolidated public-sector deficit has reached P60 billion as of Sept. 15, want "surgical and radical" measures to arrest "the serious national economic crisis." The senators made the call after Sen. Vicente Paterno, chairman of the committee on economic affairs, reported on foreign creditors' reluctance to give fresh loans because of the country's poor economic performance. Paterno told the senators that creditors did not want to grant the Philippines new money until it submitted to the International Monetary Fund a new economic program.

Sen. Neptali Gonzales, head of the finance committee, said: "We need surgical and radical measures immediately because the deficit has continued to balloon." Paterno urged president Aquino to muster the political will needed to embark on an austerity program. "What we need is a realization that we are in a serious national economic crisis."

For a start, the Senate finance committee proposed to Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague on Wednesday that government operate next year on the P250.5-billion 1990 budget. The original budget plan for 1991 was P297.4 billion.

On the debt-service moratorium, the senators' mood appears to be shifting. Paterno, expressing the majority view in the Senate, said should the country be left with no choice but to suspend debt payments, Congress need not even pass a law. Conceding that the country is headed for a forced debt-payment moratorium, Sen. Edgardo Angara said: "We don't have to pass a debt bill. We can't pay any more. So why trumpet our intention?"

As this develops, Japan has virtually suspended any talks on the country's availment of the proposed $1.9-billion 17th yen loan package and another $300 million in special commodity loans for earthquake rehabilitation program. Japan is the country's biggest official creditor. Of the $3.5- billion official development assistance committed during the first pledging session for the multi-billion dollar Philippine Assistance Program, $1.9 billion was pledged by the Japanese government.

Still, the ranking government economic official said creditor governments were wary of entering into new negotiations with the Philippine government as long as temporary debt moratorium talks in Congress continue.

The official said the Executive branch was trying to assure the creditors that this debt strategy would not be resorted to by the country. It was noted, he said, that the creditors also want the Philippines to rush its revised economic program, which would have to be discussed with the International Monetary Fund. It was expected that the revised targets, including growth forecast, the new balance of payments targets and the revised fiscal program, of the 1990-1992 economic program would be finalized by economic and fiscal authorities by next week.

Trade Deficit Swells to $2.56 Billion

HK1210034390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 90 p 9

[By staff member Olive Melaya]

[Text] Payments for imports exceeded earnings from exports by $2.56 billion during the first eight months of the year.

This trade deficit was 50% over the $1.71 billion recorded in the same period last year. In fact, it already approximated the $2.6 billion trade gap for the whole of 1989.

The swelling was traced to a bigger 15% growth in imports during the period to $7.87 billion from $5.13 billion a year ago. Exports managed to grow by only 3.4% to $5.31 billion from $5.13 billion.

The biggest outflow during the period was for oil amounting to $896.19 million, which increased by 12.5% from last year's level.

Payments for oil imports are expected to balloon until the end of the year as a result of soaring crude-oil prices, which in turn had been caused by the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Crude-oil prices now hover at $40 a barrel, nearly double the prices just before Iraq invaded Kuwait last Aug 2.

The surge in crude-oil prices has already resulted in a dollar shortage here as the oil companies were forced to find more dollars to pay for the same volume of imports. The oil companies had asked for an allocation of $500 million to keep a supply equivalent to 70 days.

The trade deficit this year is expected to be the biggest ever, surpassing the $2.65 billion gap in 1982 (the biggest on record). The deficit had continuously worsened during the four years of the Aquino government, from $202 million in 1986 to $1.02 billion in 1987, then to $1.08 billion the next year and further to $2.6 billion in 1989.

Failure to boost exports to meet increased imports that followed a buoyant economy in 1986 had been a major cause of the continued deterioration in foreign trade.

While exports grew by 61.8% from $4.84 billion in 1986 to $7.82 billion last year, imports doubled from $5.04 billion to $10.42 billion.

Last August, imports dropped by 10.8% to $987 million from $1.107 billion the previous month. But exports during the month also fell by 7.2% to $676 million.

The country's top exports for August were garments, $155.81 million; electronics, $132.67 million; coconut oil, $23.94 million; furniture, $19.45 million, and copper, $18.4 million. These principal exports comprised half of the total exports last August.

The five principal imports last August were machinery, $123.84 million; oil, $94.86 million; electric machinery and appliances, $88.83 million; base metals, $81.5 million, and materials for the manufacture of semiconductor devices, $74.48 million. These goods accounted for 46.9% of the total imports.

Congress, Government Withold Passage of Budget

HK1210035190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 90 pp 1, 7

[By correspondent Rolando Pascual]

[Text] Congress and Malacanang officials have finally agreed to withhold the passage of the "bloated" P297.4 billion [peso] budget proposal for 1991 so the government would be forced to operate under this year's P250.5 billion outlay.

The agreement was forged between the chairmen of the finance committees of both Houses and Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague.

Congressman Rolando Andaya (LDP, Camarines Sur) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], appropriations committee chairman, described the scheme as a "simple formula" to help check the ballooning deficit.

"This is the best way to cut the budget. The cut is deep and very effective without being bloody and messy," Andaya said. He explained the move preempts a long drawn-out bloody debate on drastic cutbacks earlier proposed by Congress and Malacanang.

The move, unprecedented in the country's financial history, is expected to generate savings of up to P50 billion for the cash-strapped government.

Andaya said some P30 billion could be raised under "programmed appropriations" and another P20 billion from "unprogrammed" ones.

Speaker Ramon Mitra was expected to announce the proposed "budget reenactment" in his speech before the Manila Overseas Press Club last night.

Andaya said the House would push for the plan during the initial budget consultations beginning today and leading up to the budget summit scheduled for later this month.

But Andaya explained that once the budget reenactment was implemented, Congress could still act on "special appropriations as the need arises in 1991."

To be sure, he said, Congress would legislate special appropriations for, among other items, Muslim and Cordillera autonomous regions, the Southeast Asian Games, the Cooperatives Development Authority and veterans' benefits. These "new items" were acted on by special legislations and are therefore excluded from last year's budget.

"This proposal leaves government in a forced-to-good situation. We are pushing that we all live within the limits of the 1990 budget," Andaya said.

He said the move, which contains the "biggest cut a national budget ever would suffer from," would sufficiently reduce inflation, dampen rising interest rates and would automatically close the budgetary gap, expected to reach P60 billion by yearend.

Andaya said the budget reenactment would be implemented without prejudice to special wage appropriations.

He cited a pending Congressional bill providing for a P300 monthly allowance for government workers for November and December and P500 monthly next year. Funding for this would be sourced from the huge budget cutbacks and the abolition of unfilled positions in government.

He also assured that the P10-billion appropriation for rehabilitation of earthquake-hit areas remains intact.

Aquino Gives Muslim Government Executive Powers

HK1210140590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 12 October 90

[Text] President Aquino today transferred powers, duties, and functions of seven government agencies to the Autonomous Region Government [as heard] of Muslim Mindanao [ARMM]. The president's step was stated in four executive orders which she signed this morning. The said Executive Orders stipulate decentralization of government powers and the granting of additional powers to local officials. In her speech, President Aquino announced the agencies affected by the signed Eexcutive Orders.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] These orders formalize the transfer of seven offices of the national government within the ARMM to the Autononous Regional Government. Namely, local governments with the regional governor now assuming full supervision over all local government units within the ARMM, environment and natural resources, social welfare and development, labor and employment, science and technology, tourism and public works and highways. [end recording]

Ileto Says Talks With Rebel Soldiers Possible

HK1210033590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Oct 90 pp 1, 21

[Report by Marcia Rodriguez]

[Text] The government is not ruling out the possibility of holding negotiations on peace initiatives with military rebels despite the failed Mindanao mutiny last week. National Security Council (NSC) Director Rafael Ileto issued his statement yesterday as he stressed that "the country is entitled at this time to peace of mind and relaxation." Ileto said at a breakfast forum with Malacanang reporters that although it is "futile" from the military viewpoint, talks with communist rebels will continue.

Ileto foresaw some difficulties for the country during the rest of 1990 although, he said, the government is determined to head off immediate threats posed by Aising prices of oil and basic commodities. He said that a fledgling economy is one of the three most serious problems facing the country, next to the threat posed by the radical rightist and leftist rebels.

He dismissed as pure propaganda the threat of fugitive renegade officer Gregorio Honasan to launch "Phase 2 of a constitutional or bloodless coup," saying he and his group do not have the resources to launch another attack. It is just part of a plan to make Honasan's followers know that the movement is "very much alive, very strong," he said.

The former defense minister said that ongoing peace talks are beneficial as they are building public confidence in the government and reducing the ranks of the New People's Army (NPA) to 19,000 today, about 13,000 of whom are armed.

In view of the recommendation of the Davide Commission to convene the NSC to discuss urgent issues affecting the country's peace and order situation, Ileto said that the NSC will have to be convened at the "right time." He did not say when. The first and only time that the NSC convened was on Aug. 7, 1989, during which top officials, including Vice President Salvador Laurel, discussed the fate of U.S. military facilities and the establishment of diplomatic ties with Palestine.

Despite calls from solons to convene the NSC to discuss solutions to the series of crises affecting the country, Mrs Aquino has refused to do so and held instead a multisectoral consultation meeting. She did not invite Laurel to the meeting because, she said, it serves no purpose to invite someone who is consistently against the government.

Ileto expressed disappointment over the absence of military resistance to renegade officer Alexander Noble and his men in the more than 200-kilometer march from Butuan City to Cagayan de Oro city, blaming this on the weakness in the implementation of intelligence findings. "It is just a twist of events that instead of capturing Noble, Noble captured the two camps," he said. "I am not blaming the Armed Forces but they have some investigations to do to pinpoint where (the fault lies). Intelligence itself is all right on the higher level."

On the recommendation of the Davide Commission to reinvestigate the "God Save the Queen" coup plot in November, 1986, Ileto said he would be willing to testify under oath on this plan, if ordered. Ileto, who admitted to have been one of the officials who foiled this coup attempt, said he does not necessarily have to testify against any person, referring to Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile who has been linked to the coup plot. Ileto also agreed with the recommendation of the Davide Commission and presidential military adviser Mariano Adalem for an amnesty program for young officers who were forced or deceived into joining past coups. But he did not believe that the proposal of the Davide Commission for the President to declare her reelection plans for 1992 would deter future coups. He said that military rebels want the President to resign before her term is over.

On the "Cory Resign" signature drive, Ileto said this movement is not illegal as democracy encourages political activities so long as they do not jeopardize the national interest.

He added that the government has "enough evidence"to show that persons connected with Vice President Salvador Laurel hired the Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly public relations firm to launch a propaganda drive against the Aquino government.

Thailand

New Hope Political Party Registered

BK1210020090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Permanent Secretary of the Interior Ministry Anan Anantakun, in his capacity as chief of the Political Parties Registration Section, announced that the New Hope Party has already been officially registered as the country's 16th and newest political party today.

The designated party leader is Wira Suwannakun while the secretary general is Miss Prani Mi-udon.

Army Chief Reaffirms Support for Government

BK1110155390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun attended a function to mark the founding anniversary of the 2d Cavalry Division. He was welcomed upon arriving at the ceremony by the commander of the 2d Cavalry Division, Major General Thotsaphon Songsuwan. The Army chief paid homage to the statue of King Rama VI, and then presided over a Buddhist ceremony for the late members of the division.

The Army commander delivered a speech to the soldiers in which he called upon them to be well prepared in terms of equipment and manpower. He said that two factors—that is, the unity of strength and adjustment to new developments—are vital for the success of military missions. The Army chief noted that the situation both at home and abroad is moving toward a growing tension, militarily, politically, and economically.

[Begin recording in progress] [Unidentified correspondent] How will the military react to the ongoing demands and pressures?

[Suchinda] It is the duty of soldiers to maintain government stability. That is their duty. And we are trying our best to fulfill that task. Anyway, the question of government stability does not rest entirely with the soldiers. The government must perform its duties correctly by doing the right things. Without support from the people, it is impossible for the government to expect help from the military.

[Correspondent] What is the image of the government at present?

[Suchinda] I do not know. Well, how is it in the eyes of the mass media? Let me ask you that question.

[Correspondent] There have been mob activities occurring. How does the military look at the present situation in terms of security?

[Suchinda] Well, the military is keeping itself well prepared for any kind of action to be taken when assigned by the government. There is no problem at present. There is nothing of concern for the government.

[Correspondent] Do you stick to the assertion about the military support for the government?

[Suchinda] Of course, it is the duty of the military to back the government. [Words indistinct, laughter] If the military renounces its support to the government, that constitutes a rebellion.

[Correspondent] Well, you said that the military supports the legitimate government.

[Suchinda] The government is legitimate. Which is the government that you say illegitimate?

[Correspondent] Now that it has gone as far as banning news reports on certain persons...

[Suchinda] Who issued such an order? Was the report about the banning accurate? Now let me ask the mass media. Was there any banning as reported?

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]

[Suchinda] Why do you not answer my question. When I ask you, you do not answer me. Please answer my question. [end recording]

Chatchai Denies Ban on Chawalit Media Reports

BK1110151290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Speaking to newsmen today, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan denied a report that the government has banned reports of news originating from General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. The prime minister said he and the government have not given such an instruction. Just the opposite, he noted, remarks by an individual will enable others to know what is on an individual's mind. In a democratic system anyone has a right to speak out.

When asked what he feels about reports in the media, the prime minister said he wanted the media to report facts, because spreading rumors could negatively affect investment and the national economy. In any event, the government can bear it, he said, because in a democratic system facts and rumors are often reported together. But the past has proven what the facts are. The government has never prohibited freedom of expression because it is open-minded and democratic. But being overly democratic sometimes poses a problem, because people often claim that their actions are justified in a democratic system.

Asked about the opposition's move to convene a special parliament session, the prime minister said it is up to the opposition. He is ready to clarify any question in parliament, if it is convened. He is ready to comply with what is required in the Constitution.

The prime minister reiterated that he will not resign and has no plan to reshuffle the cabinet in the immediate future. A cabinet reshuffle may be made some time later because the government has already completed half of its term. He anticipates no problem while he is abroad because if anything should happen, such as a major flood, he can always return.

Chatchai To Reshuffle Cabinet in Late October

BK1210021990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday he will reshuffle the Cabinet after he returns from his overseas trip and not before as has been speculated.

The Premier is scheduled to visit Britain and Switzerland from Monday until Tuesday, October 23 and there had been speculation that he would reshuffle his ministers before leaving.

Gen Chatchai told reporters at Government House that this would not be so and he would go overseas first and return to effect the reshuffle.

Asked if it would be done on a large or small scale, Gen Chatchai said he did not know this but the reshuffle would be done so that it would be most appropriate for the continued administration of the country during the second half of the Government's term.

Asked if the impending reshuffle would be to the liking of the people, the Premier shot back: "Who are the people? You? How can it be to the liking of just one man?"

Asked about public criticism about the appropriateness of some ministers, Gen Chatchai said that it was the nature of democracy that nothing could be exactly right.

He would not say if Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapaacha would be reshuffled and only waved his hand in denial when asked about the issue.

Gen Chatchai also said that the various groups coming out to call for the resignation of the Government would not constitute an obstacle to his overseas state visit and he was not worried about it

The Prime Minister said he has already ordered relief efforts for the floods in the various provinces and if the situation should deteriorate he is ready to fly back home.

He said this should not happen if there is no more heavy rain in the next couple of days since the level of water in the Bang Pakong River has come down.

Gen Chatchai also denied reports that he had ordered television channels 3 and 9 not to present news about former Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

"I like it when people come out to speak because then you know how they feel. In the democratic system it's got to be like this. There is always chaos and when you get bored with it, just come out and say so," Gen Chatchai said.

He said reporters should tell him what problems there were because he only heard rumours which would affect investment and the administration of the country.

"The administrative branch can take it because democracy goes together with rumours. But you should also look at what the truth is. We have already proven it. I certainly do not go around forbidding this and that person from speaking. I am democratic. The more they speak the more I like it so I know what they are thinking. It's better than if they keep it all inside," Gen Chatchai said.

He dismissed the possibility that others made this order in an effort to please him without his knowing of it. Asked what he thought of the media coverage of the political situation, Gen Chatchai said that news should correspond to the truth. If only rumours were printed, people would get bored.

"It's not easy to stay in a democratic system," the Prime Minister said.

He said that the various groups coming out against the Government had the democratic right to do so because the House was closed and they did not know what to do except speak outside of Parliament.

This was also all right for student and academic groups. However, he said he did not know why students should cut themselves in protest because it would only hurt them, Gen Chatchai said.

He said he did not understand why the sutdents attempted to connect him to the October 6, 1976 student massacre at Thammasat university since he was not involved in the incident. He said the academics should come and talk to him instead of signing a letter of protest because that would be ineffective.

Asked if it was time to open a special session of Parliament to debate problems facing the country, the Premier said this rested with the majority in Parliament. If that was what they felt then the House could be opened for debate and he would explain to Parliament.

Asked how he felt about senators moving to support the opposition motion to open the House, Gen Chatchai said the Constitution stated that members of both Houses of Parliament could sign the motion.

Asked about his comment that people were trying to play games to cause conflict inside the Chat Thai Party, the Premier said this was normal, but his party would not break up because of it.

He would not comment on the Opposition call for coalition MPs to sign the motion, saying he was not in the Opposition and could not answer that question.

Asked about the Opposition threat to resign en masse if they could not open Parliament, Gen Chatchai said: "If they resign then there will be by-elections. If a lot of them resign then there will be a lot of by-elections."

The Prime Minister said he had been in politics for many decades and believed no one would resign their seat.

"I'd like to see who would resign," the Premier quipped and laughed.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrong reiterated that he had never received any orders from the Prime Minister to ban TV channels 3 and 9 from presenting news about Gen Chawalit.

Pol Capt Chaloem said he did not think the "false" report originated from Gen Chawalit but from those close to him.

Column Urges Chatchai To Heed People's Wish

BK0810102790 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Oct 90 p 5

["Plieo Si Ngoen" Column: "Last Straw for General Chatchai"]

[Text] There have been assurances by senior government officials that there would be no resignation or reshuffle of the cabinet; whether or not the assurances are reliable have been borne out by facts. That is, General Chatchai Chunhawan has affirmed that another cabinet reshuffle is necessary.

The example above shows that although the head of the government may say today that there would be no cabinet reshuffle, there is no reason to assume that tomorrow there would not be a dissolution of parliament or resignation by the government. On the grounds of "political reasons," this uncertainty is excusable.

The current cabinet that results from the 26 August reshuffle has only been in power for a little over a month but is showing signs that it is running out of breath.

The following are roughly the reasons why people think the Chatchai II cabinet will be short-lived:

1. the honesty of certain ministers is questionable;

2. certain ministers and parties are tainted by corruption;

3. certain ministers abuse their power, and their interference in national administration brings damage to the country;

4. certain ministers do not have enough honor to deserve respect;

5. people have no confidence in the government's ability to manage the country and bring them prosperity;

6. Gen. Chatchai based his latest cabinet reshuffle on the desire and reasons of people around him and parties in the coalition. He did not listen to the people's wish.

Now that we know why the Chatchai II cabinet is failing, it remains to be seen what Gen. Chatchai will use to guide him in the next cabinet reshuffle. Will he base it on the conditions imposed by the seven parties in the current coalition, or will he consider the people's wish? If he chooses the interests and conditions of the seven parties, I can assure that it will be the last cabinet reshuffle. That is, there will be no more Chatchai cabinet.

What are the people's wishes? People do not demand much of their government; they merely want an honest government that earnestly works for national interests, not for partisan or selfish interests. The next condition is that people do not want Banhan Sinlapa-acha as cabinet minister, at the least not the interior minister. They do not want the Social Action Party in the cabinet because it has not been able to clear itself of the alleged unscrupulous party financing tactic. Finally, they do not want Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung in the cabinet.

These conditions are not excessive, but perhaps they are too difficult for Gen. Chatchai to comply. This is because Banhan and Chaloem are his arms, and it is unlikely that he would dare to challenge Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot.

I feel that if the next cabinet reshuffle involves merely rotation of the current seven parties, it is better not to be done at all because it will intensify the people's boredom. Gen. Chatchai will be criticized whether he reshuffles the cabinet by retaining the current seven parties, or if he does not make a reshuffle. What should he do?

The current confusion seems difficult to solve because Gen. Chatchai limits the options available to him. I want to emphasize that Gen. Chatchai is still acceptable to the people, but he has plunged himself so far in certain areas that he dares not act decisively to resolve the problems in those areas. The label of Gen. Chatchai as a man of compromise and a man who looks after his colleagues is just a way to avoid identifying his weaknesses above.

To extend the tenure of the government and the prime minister's own post, Gen. Chatchai should resign and reorganize a new coalition and cabinet in order to return as the new government. In this way selection of cabinet ministers and coalition parties can be achieved in a way that corresponds with the people's wish more closely.

I see that Gen. Chatchai is frustrated. His various moods are unhealthy for a 70-year-old man. He cannot go any higher than what he has achieved today. He does not have to think any farther than to leave behind the accomplishments that will be remembered and bring an honor to his family. He should lean on the people for support and do what they want. That way he will stay on with honor.

Editorial Views Efforts 'To Sabotage Chawalit'

BK1110070590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Oct 90 p A9

[Editorial: "Schizophrenic Government"]

[Text] Intentionally or not the Chatchai administration is giving credence to ex-army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's quest for the premiership. By trying to sabotage Chawalit's debut in parliamentary politics, the administration is only drawing public attention to the general and enliven his political road-show in the provinces.

Chawalit's announcement that he would set up a party and vie for the premiership in the next general election sent Chat Thai politicians scurrying for cover. After repeatedly failing to persuade Chawalit to rejoin the administration, they began to belittle him and try to thwart his every political move. Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha, secretary general of the party, was reportedly assigned to trying to contain Chawalit's burgeoning popularity, especially in the Northeast, where the ex-army chief is still praised for his work in the Green Isan development campaign. In some provinces local officials and police officers were instructed by their superiors in Bangkok to refrain from associating themselves with Chawalit.

This week a Chat Thai MP [member of parliament] asked the Parliament President to bar a former MP and spokesman for Chawalit from holding a weekly press conference at Parliament's press room. The reason given was that Chawalit's spokesman was no longer a member of Parliament, and so had no right to use its facilities.

The Chat Thai MP is obviously over-reacting. Most reporters at Parliament think it is convenient to them and Chawalit's spokesman to meet at the press room. They probably would not go elsewhere in any case, because what the spokesman has to say—usually about Chawalit's schedule—seldom would merit more than a brief filler in newspapers.

Even if the spokesman is barred from Parliament, senators on Chawalit's side can always meet with reporters at the press room. Moreover, Chawalit's party will soon come into formal existence and his spokesman will, we believe, have the right to use the press room at that point. So what's the fuss all about?

Reports appeared yesterday that the administration had even instructed channels 3 and 9, which are owned by the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT], to ignore Chawalit completely. Reporters for the two channels are also under strict orders to refrain from asking the prime minister sensitive questions, such as whether or not he intends to resign or dissolve the House, or when he will reshuffle the Cabinet.

In effect the administration is blaming the media for "manufacturing political crises" and inflating Chawalit's challenge to it by harping on questions about squabbling inside the administration. But would a stop to media reporting about Chawalit make him disappear from the political scene or end all the fights over vested interests inside the administration? We believe not.

So what will the administration do next? Bar all government and PM's [prime minister's] advisers from calling on Chawalit and talking to the press? Maybe that will help.

The administration may step up its efforts to discourage local civil servants, teachers, kamnan [subdistrict] and village headmen from meeting with Chawalit, watching news about him on the two army-owned TV stations, channels 5 and 7, or reading about him in newspapers that do not belong to government politicians.

The administration's double attitude toward Chawalit—first wooing him and then trying to cut him down when he spurns its overtures—is clearly schizophrenic. Its manipulation of MCOT is highly self-serving and destructive. MCOT's pupularity and credibility, after two years under the supervision of PM's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung, are at an all-time low.

Worst of all the administration's contemptuous attitude toward the independent press—blaming the media for its own incompetency and disunity—betrays its worn-out claim of having the natiional interest and democracy at heart.

This administration will be remembered, not as the first elected civilian government that lasted more than two years in Thai history, but as a government that had neither the wisdom to function openly and properly nor the courage to admit its own shortcomings.

Subin Says Government To Facilitate Talks

BK1210014990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 90 p A2

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan stressed yesterday that Thailand will facilitate the resumption of the Cambodian National Council (SNC) meeting here only if the four rival parties show signs of agreement.

Subin said the Foreign Ministry received a letter from former premier Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front requesting Bangkok's help to reactivate the meeting of the 12-member SNC which comprises six representatives each from the resistance and the Phnom Penh government.

Subin said Thailand would help organize the forum if the four factions compromise and added that he wanted the Cambodians to attend the forum only to endorse an agreement. [passage omitted]

Officer on PRC Logistic Support to Khmer Rouge

BK1110060590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Oct 90 p 4

[Text] Khmer Rouge guerrillas might succeed in their efforts to seize hold of the main northwestern Cambodian province of Siem Reap from Phnom Penh if they have really received logistic support from China, a senior Thai military officer said yesterday. If the report on China's supply of tanks to the communist resistance forces was true, the Heng Samrin government would have great difficulties in protecting the target province, said Gen [General] Khachon Ramanwong, commander of the Special Warfare Command.

Improved Economic Cooperation With Laos Settled

BK1210013990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Oct 90 p 7

[Text] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan and his Laotian counterpart Phoun Sipaseut agreed yesterday to improve economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Laotian minister was on a working visit on his return to Vientiane from the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

He also invited Dr Subin to visit Laos.

Dr Subin told Mr Phoun he was planning a tour of neighbouring countries, with Vientiane and Hanoi given high priority.

Dr Subin said he would be able to visit neighbouring countries soon after his return from his trip with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to Britain.

Thailand has pledged to cooperate with Laos in its attempt to increase the electricity generating capacity of the Nam Ngum Dam, by extending scholarships to Laotian personnel for further training.

UN Official on Joint Border Development Plans

BK1110042990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 90 p 7

[Text] Thailand and Burma are drawing up plans to jointly develop areas along their common border in an attempt to eradicate opium production, which are expected to be funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

Field Adviser for UNFDAC Odd Hallhiam yesterday said proposals for joint development were raised at a two-day bilateral meeting between Thai and Burmese officials in Rangoon, to which UNFDAC was invited as an observer.

He said UNFDAC, "which holds a mandate from the United Nations to fight drug abuse worldwide," had in December 1989 launched an initiative to support joint anti-narcotics activities at the sub-regional level.

The adviser said his agency had made direct contact with Rangoon which was followed by "an informal meeting" of Thai, Burmese and UNFDAC officials at its headquarters in Vienna, Austria in January.

Thai officials at the Vienna meeting then decided to meet again with Burmese officials, Hallhiam said.

"UNFDAC is very interested and willing to finance joint activities to fight the production of narcotics and its trade," said the adviser, emphasising funding would come "in the context of an agreement by both countries."

"We are not involved in internal politics," he stressed.

He also insisted the plans were only at the bilateral level and Thailand and Burma are to hold another meeting in December before submitting details to his agency for consideration.

"It is impossible to know at this time the amount of funding or the number of personnel required, or when the activities would start.

"The amount of funding is conditional on the kind of activities, but it will be at least some millions.

"It is hoped the meeting would lead to an agreement on certain options earlier raised in Rangoon—crop substitution, exchange of information between Thailand and Burma and training," said Hallhiam.

He said Thailand had made remarkable results in crop substitution since the project was launched in 1976.

"We all think Burma can learn from the Thai experience," he said, adding that studies of Burma's ecological system and possibility of crop substitution might have to be conducted before any project could start.

He said three townships were named as potential sites for launching the activities at the September 25-26 meeting—Tachilek, opposite Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai Province, Mong Ywang and Mong Hsat.

"Tachilek is the most likely site to start off at as it is closest to the Thai border," he said.

As for experts to be sent by UNFDAC, Hallhiam said his agency might have to recruit crop substitution experts, "who may be Thai or another nationality."

Hallhiam said UNFDAC representatives had made it clear at both the Vienna and Rangoon meetings that funding would be granted on condition there is:

—Joint monitoring—Thai and Burmese officials are to oversee projects at the sites in both Thailand and Burma.

—A joint effort—"UNFDAC does not want to see separate projects in Thailand and Burma. There must be a link and there is to be joint management whereby both countries are to benefit from the activities."

—A site office—"so we can monitor the programme on the spot."

Asked if the representatives of both countries had agreed to the conditions set by UNFDAC, Hallhiam said, "As far as we understand, the conditions will be accepted by both governments."

Police Major General Chaowalit Yotmani, secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board [ONCB], led the Thai delegation of three ONCB officials and Pol Maj Kowit Watthana, assistant commissioner of the Border Patrol Police.

U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Department of the Burmese Foreign Minsitry, led the 11-member Burmese delegation, including Pol Brig-Gen San Thein, acting director general of the People's Police Force, while UNFDAC executive director, Dr Giuseppe di Gennaro, and its senior programme officer and field adviser were present as observers.

It is the first time UNFDAC will fund such activities. "We are very optimistic and think that more countries—Laos and China—should initiate joint development activities to eradicate opium production," Hallhiam said.

An ONCB official who spoke on condition of anonymity said Burma had proposed six projects—development of high altitude agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, basic public health and education, treatment of addicts and road construction.

Vietnam

Minister on Repatriation of Workers From Iraq

BK1210072790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Interview with Tran Dinh Hoan, minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare, by an unidentified station correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade Minister, you were recently sent as a special envoy of our state to Iraq to survey the situation of our workers there. Could you tell us what specific difficulties the Vietnamese workers are encountering there?

[Tran Dinh Hoan] Chairman Do Muoi sent me to Iraq on temporary duty from 15 to 23 September. During my working stay in Iraq, I contacted more than 50 team leaders throughout the country. I also met four of our teams working in Iraq and dealt with our ambassador, party committee echelons, and key cadres there. At the same time, I worked with our Iraqi friends.

It can be said that the Gulf crisis has affected some 16,000 Vietnamese workers in Iraq. Among the prominent problems are, first, shortages of grain and food products. According to the criteria set by Iraq, our workers have been issued only 50 grams of rice per day, or 1.5 kg per month. Of course, our workers must seek other means to overcome the problem. The fact remains, however, that our workers are still short of grain and foodstuffs. Second, our workers, especially those whose contracts have expired, are quite worried about how the two states will organize their repatriation. It is the responsibility of the two states to organize the repatriation of the female workers, the sick, and the disabled, including those who wish to return home. Third, it was unanimously agreed between the two states that our workers' monthly pay would be U.S.$32 each, which will be paid at the expiration of the contracts. After two years, each will get U.S.$768. Those are the problems raised by the Gulf crisis. The compensation and future employment of the workers should be settled by the two states.

[Correspondent] What measures have thus far been adopted by our state and Iraq to solve the problem of Vietnamese workers in Iraq?

[Tran Dinh Hoan] First of all, while I was working with our friends in Iraq, I sent a message to our Council of Ministers chairman requesting that he send two ships containing 500 tonnes of rice to help feed our workers in Iraq. Chairman Do Muoi has directed sectors involved to take care of the problem immediately, as requested by our delegation. As far as we know, these two ships are ready, but the Foreign Ministry informed us today that the UN Security Council has not granted permission for our ships to enter Iraq to bring food to our workers.

Moreover, as recommended by us and directed by brother Do Muoi as well, the foreign minister has also directly contacted international organizations and other countries for assistance. By the way, we would like to thank all international organizations for their support, particularly India, which has sympathized with us with profound humanity by sharing with our Vietnamese workers the rice it has shipped for its nationals. As for the workers whose contracts have expired, it has been agreed with our friends that some 1,000 workers will be processed for repatriation, and according to a report from our ambassador in Iraq, these workers will fly home from 20 to 25 October. In this regard, we will receive international assistance in terms of facilities, funding, food supplies, and medicine once they cross the Iraqi border into a neighboring country whence they will go home.

We are working with the Iraqi Government to settle the problem of a large number of workers who are sick, disabled by work-related accidents, or unemployed, and particularly in regard to those who wish to go home. We also proposed that in the current situation our two states would take temporary measures to consider their quick repatriation. The international organizations are also ready to give financial, food, medical, and transportation support for our workers if both Vietnam and Iraq agree to it.

[Correspondent] How about the benefits for returning workers? Do we have any solution yet?

[Tran Dinh Hoan] Regarding the returning workers' benefits, there are only two issues worthy of concern. One is the checks they will receive at the expiration of their contracts. We are discussing this problem with the Iraqi side and hold that this is their responsibility. The best way would be for Iraq to pay the workers directly in dollars so that they can bring their pay home. On this issue, aside from the responsibility of the Iraqi state, we also think our state should assume some of the responsibility for the workers. The second issue concerns finding jobs for the returning workers. We are now working with the Ministries of Communications, Building, Water Conservancy, and Public Health, which currently have the most workers in Iraq. These ministries have unanimously agreed to give priority to the organization and arrangement of jobs for the returning workers.

[Correspondent] Thank you, sir.

NHAN DAN Condemns Israeli 'Revulsive Crime'

BK1110112190 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 11—NHAN DAN today strongly condemned Israel's new and revulsive crime against the Palestinians in Jerusalem which resulted in 30 people killed and 1,000 injured.

The paper says:

"This is the bloodiest massacre committee by Tel Aviv against the Palestinian people since the outbreak of the uprising of the people in the occupied territories three years ago."

"This act is not only a brutal encroachment upon the Palestinian people's human and national rights but also a blow to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue and a challenge to world public opinion."

The paper reaffirms the Vietnamese people's solidarity and full support for the Palestinian people's just struggle against Israel for their fundamental national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Solidarity Bodies Condemn Israeli 'Brutal Crime'

BK1210101090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The Vietnam Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization [VAAPSO] and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People [VCSFPP] recently issued the following statement:

On 8-9 October, the Tel Aviv administration committed another brutal crime against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. They ordered the Israeli police to use lethal weapons, including helicopters and toxic gases, to brutally fire at Palestinians at the al-Aqsa Mosque area in Jerusalem, killing 30 persons and injuring almost 1,000.

The VAAPSO and VCSFPP vehemently denounce these brutal crimes of the Israeli Administration and demand that they immediately stop all atrocities against the Palestinian people.

The VAAPSO and VCSFPP reaffirm their strong support for and unswerving solidarity with the Palestinian people in the struggle for their just cause, their self-determination and fundamental rights.

The Palestinian people's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, will undoubtedly achieve final victory.

Le Quang Dao Discusses Visits to Laos, Thailand

BK1110151490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Interview with National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao by unidentified station correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Chairman, would you please tell our Voice of Vietnam Radio listeners about the results of your recent official friendship visits to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the Kingdom of Thailand?

[Le Quang Dao] As fully reported by the mass media, between September 13-20 and September 25-30, I led two delegations of our National Assembly on an official friendship visit to the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, and his Excellency Wan Chansu, chairman of the Thai Senate and president of the Thai National Assembly, respectively.

The visit to Laos was aimed at strengthening the special traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and National Assemblies in the new situation.

The objective of the visit to Thailand was to promote the close neighborliness between Vietnam and Thailand, which has markedly improved in recent years.

I note with much pleasure that the two visits have been crowned with success. The comrade Lao leaders accorded a very warm welcome to the delegation. Hosts and guests unanimously agreed upon all issues and stressed the need to strengthen the special Vietnamese-Lao friendship in the new situation.

The Thai leaders also warmly welcomed our delegation. Through their talks and exchanges of views, the two sides learned more about each other and wished for the further development of their good neighborliness.

[Correspondent] Comrade Chairman, could you please tell us about the new traits of the increasingly strengthened relationship between Vietnam and Laos?

[Le Quang Dao] As we all know, Vietnam and Laos are two fraternal neighboring countries having time-honored close solidarity and mutual help against the enemy aggressors. During the half century and more since the Indochinese Communist Party was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the communists and peoples of the two countries have fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy and for the victory of each country's revolution.

Since the two countries recorded great victories in 1975, their relations have been constantly consolidated and developed. The signing of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation marked a substantial new development in their special friendship, solidarity, and cooperation.

In the current situation, both Vietnam and Laos put emphasis on the necessity to closely cooperate with each other in their national construction and defense and in promoting a fair, reasonable, and comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right of self-determination, for the interests of the three Indochinese countries, and for peace, stability, and development in the region.

The two sides attached importance to the enhancement of both quality and effectiveness, regarding this as the main principle governing the cooperation between the two countries, especially economic cooperation. In this way, there will exist conditions for developing the strengths of each country and for serving the greatest interests of both countries.

The Vietnam-Laos relations on the basis of combining genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism have been tested and have become a rare example of loyal and pure traditional relations.

The achievements recorded in the renovation undertakings in the two countries are closely attached to the constant development of Vietnam-Laos friendship.

[Correspondent] Comrade Chairman, based on the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand this time, could you please tell our Voice of Vietnam Radio listeners about the prospects of Vietnamese-Thai relations?

[Le Quang Dao] This is the first time a delegation of our country's National Assembly, led by its chairman, paid an official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. The visit has turned a new page in the relations between the two National Assemblies and states.

In their talks with the Vietnamese delegation, leading officials of the Thai National Assembly and Government all expressed their wishes for further development of friendly relations, good neighborliness, and comprehensive cooperation, especially on economic and commercial fronts, in conformity with the potentials of the two countries, in the interests of the two peoples, and for peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia. This is completely consistent with the aspirations of the Vietnamese National Assembly and people.

The regional and international situations have created a new opportunity for the development of relations and multi-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand on the basis of mutual interest. I am convinced that neither Vietnam nor Thailand want to miss this opportunity.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Comrade Chairman.

Second National Congress of Catholics Begins

BK1110110890 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 11—The 2nd National Congress of the Vietnamese Catholics for Peace and National Construction and Defence was opened here yesterday morning.

It was attended by 320 bishops, priests and believers who represented millions of Vietnamese Catholics throughout the country.

Also present were Dong Si Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nguyen Chinh, deputy head of the government Commission for Religions; Venerable Kim Cuong Tu, vice president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; and To Van Pho, chief minister of the Cao Dai Church in Hanoi.

Bishop Vo Thanh Trinh, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics, presented the key report of the congress. The report highlighted the Vietnamese Catholics' considerable contributions to national construction and defence under the motto: "Catholic churches' activities are closely linked to national independence, peace and social progress." The report said: "Activities of the patriotic Vietnamese Catholics' movement have conformed to the epistle of the Vietnam Episcopal Council and the fundamental contents of the Second Vatican Council of the Social and Temporal Relations."

The report reviewed experience drawn up from the patriotic Catholics' movement launched by the first national congress in 1983. It said that painstaking efforts had been made to encourage the patriotic movement alongside the improvement of the Catholics' living conditions, made their material and spiritual life ever better, constantly strengthen the great national unity with a view to fulfilling the country's movement while strenthening the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics.

The report pointed out main tasks of patriotic Catholics' movement in the time ahead, that is to encourage the Catholics to actively engage in national construction and defence, implement the motto "the Catholic Church is closely associated with the nation" and further strengthen national unity, contribute to the defence of peace in the world and the just struggle of nations and renovate the movement's activities in conformity with the new situation and tasks of the country.

The report proposed that the "Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics" be renamed "The Committee for Solidarity of Vietnamese Catholics in National Construction and Defence."

Dong Sy Nguyen confirmed that the Council of Ministers would make ever bigger efforts to facilitate the strict observance of the religion policy of the Communist Party and the Vietnamese state, thus creating favourable conditions for the Vietnamese Catholics to live up to their material and spiritual wishes.

The conference is scheduled to close on October 12.

In the afternoon of October 10, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, cordially received the delegates to the 2nd Congress of Vietnamese Catholics for Peace, National Construction and Defence.

Speaking to his guests, Nguyen Van Linh praised the considerable services made by patriotic Vietnamese Catholics in the two wars of resistance and in peaceful national construction over the past decades.

He called on Vietnamese Catholics to express their patriotism and genuine worship by concrete deeds in production and the observance of civic duties, thus contributing to making the beloved Vietnamese homeland ever more prosperous and beautiful.

He expressed the wish that the 2nd Congress of Vietnamese Catholics be crowned with fine success.

Nguyen Van Linh Receives Delegates

BK1110124490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] On 10 October Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, held a cordial reception in honor of the delegates to the Second National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics for Peace and National Construction and Defense, which just opened in Hanoi. Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee and director of its Proselytizing Department, also attended the reception.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and openness, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, greeted the delegates and wished the congress fine success. Through the delegates, he also extended his affectionate greetings and kind regards to all Catholic priests and followers throughout the country.

Recounting the valuable contributions of the patriotic Catholic compatriots during the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the comrade general secretary said:

I would like to welcome our Catholic compatriots throughout the country to participate actively in national construction and defense.

Over the past three years, implementing the party's line on renovation, initial progress has been made in our country's economic situation, especially in the domain of grain production. In the rural areas, the application of the new contract system has increasingly improved the livelihood of peasants, among whom are Catholics, and expanded their incomes.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh called on the Catholic compatriots to manifest their patriotism and genuine worship by practical actions in accelerating production and fulfilling their obligations as citizens, saying that the country can be powerful only when the people are prosperous.

Finally, the comrade general secretary reaffirmed the unwavering policies of our party and state aimed at ensuring respect for the people's freedom of religion and strengthening and cementing the all-people solitarity bloc in an effort to make our country ever more prosperous and beautiful and our people's life ever more abundant and happy.

Comrade Nguyen Linh's speech was repeatedly and warmly hailed by the delegates. Many of them expressed emotion and enthusiasm when listening to the comrade general secretary's honest and simple words. On behalf of all the delegates, Bishop Vo Thanh Trinh, president of the Committee for Solitarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics, thanked the comrade general secretary for his kind attention and feeling toward the congress in particular and the Vietnamese Catholic compatriots in general. He also expressed the determination of the Vietnamese patriotic catholics to exert their all-out efforts to join the entire people in building the country, fulfilling their responsibility as patriotic citizens, and correctly following the teachings of Jesus Christ and the spirit of the open letter of the Vietnam Council of Bishops in 1980 by applying the spirit of good news to life.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Thanh Hoa Enterprises

BK1110083690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 90

["First part" of report on activities of Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, "during his recent working visit" to Thanh Hoa Province by station correspondent Tran Trong Truy—portions recorded]

[Summary] "During his recent working visit to Thanh Hoa, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh spent a great deal of time meeting and exchanging views directly with the laboring people and working energetically with various establishments. He paid great attention to the sea management mechanism and the raising and cultivation of maritime products in the province.

"Thanh Hoá has 100 km of coastline, five waterways, and 70,000 fishermen. The province has applied the family contract system, using families or boats as independent production and business units and inviting fishermen to bid on areas of brackish water, marshland, or sand banks along the coastline for raising shrimps and crabs and planting kelp."

While in Sam Son, the comrade general secretary called on the family of Mr. Le Van Toc, a 57-year old fisherman, in Quang Tuong village. Since taking up fishing, he has been able to build four brick houses for his children. Each year, apart from the sums used to pay taxes and cover expenses for various social activities, he can keep for himself as much as 17 million dong.

At the headquarters of Quang Tuong village, the comrade general secretary exchanged views with many fishermen known to be good at raising shrimps and crabs and planting kelp in Thanh Hoa.

Answering the comrade general secretary's question about their needs, Mr. Cao Nhu Linh, a shrimp raiser, said: "We find that the period of 7 years is too short for the duration of a contract at present. It does not give us enough time to cultivate perennial plants and makes us feel uneasy when we want to build workshops."

"Mr. Tran Van Tu, a resident of Hoang Truong village in Hoang Hoa district, said: In raising sea crabs on sandbanks laid waste in the past, each year I can turn in 300,000 dong to the village. Now, I have no idea why the village turned down my request to use, for an annual fee of 600,000 dong, the remaining 10 hectares that still lay waste.

"Meanwhile, Nguyen Dinh Phan, owner of a cooperative team known to have earned 20 million dong annually from raising shrimps and planting kelp on a 40-hectare farm, said: We, also an economic component, suggest that bank loans be extended to us like any other economic component for use as capital to expand production."

During a tour of Dong Van village in Don Son district, the comrade general secretary cordially chatted with the local peasants, including Mr. Hoang Dinh Loi.

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Van Linh] "How much rice has your family planted so far?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] Some 45.7 hectares of rice.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "What is the rice yield per hectare?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] This year it is estimated at 2.2 metric tons per hectare.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How is the fertilizer situation?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] For nitrate fertilizer in particular, we have only a small quantity, because, according to plan, we have been supplied with only 2.3 kg of this fertilizer for each hectare of rice. If we need more, we will have to pay by ourselves, depending on how much we can afford to pay—three liters of paddy for one liter of nitrate fertilizer.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How much, if you have to pay in cash?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] An estimated 16,000 dong per liter.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How much if you buy it from the state?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] Only 5,700 dong. However, it is sold on the basis of 2.3 kg per hectare.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How is your family's income; is it enough for your needs?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] Well, although my health is poor in certain aspects, I have successfully tried to ecourage my children to keep on working to earn enough money for our living expenses.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you have a brick house now?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] Yes, it is a four-compartment brick house.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you have enough money to buy clothes for the whole family all the year round?"

[Hoang Dinh Loi] Yes, I do.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Well, thank you and good luck." [end recording]

At the Thanh Hoa combined tobacco enterprise, the comrade general secretary inspected its production chain and chatted with its workers. When asked if the enterprise is confronted with any difficulties at present, the workers all said:

The enterprise is concerned about the fact that at a time when the prices of raw materials are increasing constantly, the prices of its products remains unchanged. The enterprise wants to export its products in order to obtain foreign currency for the expansion of its production.

"The comrade general secretary commended the enterprise for its creativity and dynamism. He also wished the enterprise success in producing cigarettes of high quality to compete against those from foreign countries.

"While in Thanh Hoa, the comrade general secretary also called at the provincial pottery enterprise. Realizing that the enterprise is currently facing numerous difficulties, he presented a number of measures for the enterprise to tackle problems concerning long-term production and employment.

"After touring some other industrial and small industrial and handicraft establishments, the comrade general secretary visited the Bim Son cement plant—a Vietnam-USSR friendship project that was commissioned in 1980."

Working with the comrade general secretary at the cement plant were Soviet specialists and cadres from the Ministry of Building and the Vietnam Federation of Cement Enterprises. "The comrade general secretary commended the Bim Son cement plant for its renovative spirit and effective work methods. He also thanked the Soviet specialists and the fraternal party and state of the Soviet Union for their effective assistance.

"On behalf of the brother and sister workers, Comrade Tran Viet Canh, director of the cement plant, pledged to exert efforts to turn out 1 million metric tons of cement in 1990."

At Nam Han village near the Ham Rong Bridge, which was famous for its heroic militia unit during wartime, the comrade general secretary recalled the contributions of the people of the village to the liberation of the south. He also urged them to develop that heroic tradition in economic development.

Discusses Corruption, Criticism

BK1110090690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Conclusion of report on activities of Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, "during his recent working visit" to Thanh Hoa Province by station correspondent Tran Trong Truy—portions recorded]

[Summary] Comrade Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's meeting with his comrades and compatriots in Tan Hoa village, Tho Xuan District, was truly emotional. He said:

[Begin recording] "Although I have been away from the village for a long time to perform my duty, my heart and mind is always with our Tho Xuan District and our Thanh Hoa Province. Our province was also among the first provinces established by the communist regime. Following the Soviet-Nghe Tinh movement, I was pursued by the enemy. I and some other comrades were ordered to establish new revolutionary bases. Thanks to these bases, we could have food and lodging, and print papers. As a result, we could restore several of our bases in districts of our province. We have always remembered our uncles, our forefathers and their families, and our compatriots in the province." [end recording]

The elders with deep emotion recalled the memories of the jovial and optimistic young man Le Dac Cuc, who had been disguised by them many times for protection from enemy pursuit.

At the very beginning of his visit to Thanh Hoa, the comrade general secretary had said: "Although this is my first visit to the province, I have long been a citizen and a party member of the heroic Thanh Hoa Province." When more than a thousand party members and cadres and old revolutionaries came to see him off, the comrade general secretary again said: "Respected elders and dear comrades, I would like to tell you for the first time that I am not talking with you as a general secretary but as your close friend and comrade-in-arms."

"After analyzing the international situation, changes since the end of the sixth party congress, and the urgency in fighting corruption and smuggling, the comrade stressed some issues concerning criticism in Thanh Hoa. He said: You, comrades, should remember that criticism must be conducted in the spirit of renovation and democracy and in the common interests of the party and not personal interests. A question can be debated animatedly, but finally a minority must follow the majority and reality will be the judge."

The comrade general secretary continued:

[Begin recording] "For party building, you, comrades, also have resolution 24 and you are focusing your leadership on doing the task differently from the way it is done in many other localities where criticism must start from the grass-roots level. Here you have started criticism from higher down to lower levels and you have done it very well by frankly criticizing one another on the basis of solidarity. Construction does not mean criticizing one another to destroy one another. Allow me to praise your achievements on behalf of the party secretariat." You must attentively educate younger generations. You do not have to talk about politics with them. You need only tell them about your life of struggle and the difficulties you have encountered to make them learn from it. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's working visit to Thanh Hoa was truly significant. Even though many shortcomings and difficulties still exist, new factors have appeared in Thanh Hoa Province. The trend of stability and development in the province is being merged with the common trend of the whole country. The party organization and people of Thanh Hoa Province are determined to renovate their province comprehensively in response to the aspirations of the comrade general secretary.

Solomon Islands

Prime Minister Resigns Party Leadership

BK1210082290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Honiara, Oct 12 (AFP)—Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni Friday resigned as the parliamentary leader of the People's Alliance Party (PAP), a week before a party convention was expected to pass a no-confidence motion in him.

The motion had been submitted to PAP President David Kausimae following a row over the reported involvement of Mr. Mamaloni and others in efforts to obtain a 250 million U.S. dollar loan from a little known Italian company called Esca.

In a letter to Mr. Kausimae, the prime minister said that he was sad to leave the party he helped found and has led since independence in 1978.

He said he believed that the majority of the PAP's rural branches shared the national executive's wish that he should be sacked as parliamentary leader.

There would be no reconciliations, he said.

Mr. Mamaloni will remain as an independent prime minister and will not be obliged to retain the PAP cabinet, or follow either the PAP's program of action or the 1989 election maifesto.

Mr. Mamaloni is alleged to have appointed Italian Roberto Coppola as Solomon Islands representative in the Middle East and to have apparently negotiated a loan without cabinet approval.

Mr. Coppola is now in the custody of Italian police on drug charges who found in his possession a number of diplomatic passports, mostly from African countries with which he is reported to have done business.

The issue triggered an opposition no-confidence motion early this year but it was defeated by the PAP's majority.

PAP General Secretary Edward Kingmele said recently that the loan scandal had damaged the reputation not only of the party, but of the country.

Mr. Mamaloni's attitude to visiting foreign dignitaries has also been questioned by supporters as well as opponents. Since becoming prime minister in April last year he has refused to meet a number of visiting dignitaries including the foreign ministers of Australia and Britain.

He is also being blamed for rising prices, a falling currency and diminishing foreign reserves, which now stand at the equivalent of one month's exports.

Mr. Mamaloni also served as prime minister from 1981 to 1984.

New Government Formed

BK1210100390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By Johnson Honimae]

[Excerpts] Honiara, Oct 12 (AFP)—Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni resigned Friday as leader of the People's Alliance Party (PAP) and formed a new government which included five opposition members.

But opposition leader Andrew Nori said the naming of opposition members in the Mamaloni-led government was completely out of the question and most embarrassing.

"The national parliamentary opposition is holding an urgent meeting in Honiara tomorrow to dissociate itself from any moves by the prime minister to form a government," Mr. Nori said. [passage omitted]

Mr. Mamaloni told reporters here that he had sacked five of the 15-member cabinet, including his deputy, and replaced them with opposition members.

Sir Baddeley Devesi became the new Deputy Prime Minister and Home Affairs Minister. His former portfolio of foreign affairs and trade relations went to Sir Peter Kenilorea from the United Party.

"The new government, which is a government for national unity, is based on proportionate representation of the nation's scattered provinces—including the capital Honiara—in terms of population and resources," Mr. Mamaloni said.

He said the new government would not be bound by the PAP's action program or the policies of any other political party. [passage omitted]

The five sacked from cabinet were: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs Danny Philip, Provincial Government Minister Nathaniel Waena, Natural Resources Minister Allan Paul, Agriculture and Lands Minister Abraham Kapei and Commerce and Primary Industry Minister Edmund Andresen.

The new ministers are Sir Peter, Ezekiel Alebua and Alfred Maetia from the United Party, and George Luilamo and Sam Alasia from the Liberal Party.